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THE NUMISMATIST

An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

OCTOBER, 1924



FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

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NUMISMATIST

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VOL. XXXVII.

OCTOBER, 1924

No. 10

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

LOUISIANA (Continued).

NEW ORLEANS (Continued).

Louisiana State Bank (Parent Bank).

- 94. \$1. C., large ornamental 2, a female seated on right and a female standing on left side. R., ship in a circle. L., TWO.
- 95. \$3. Have no description.
- 96. \$5. C., female seated with right arm resting on a bird. R., spread eagle, vase and shield, 5 above. L., Ceres, 5 above, FIVE below.
- 97. \$5. C., steamship, vessels in distance, 5 at left. R., sailor leaning on a capstan, 5 above. L., female seated on a rock.
- 98. \$10. C., female seated, Neptune standing in a shell drawn by three sea horses, mermaid and merman in the water. R., front view of a ship, 10 above. L., female seated, spear, shield, etc., 10 above.
- 99. \$10. C., female seated, left arm on escutcheon, X on left. R., Roman Senator with casque, TEN below. L., male bust, 10 above and below.
- 100. \$20. C., female seated, bale, spinning-wheel, cotton, etc., city in distance. R., female seated, pails, etc., 20 above. L., female portrait, 20 above and below.
- 101. \$20. C., a female seated between 2 and 0, 20 on die at left, steamboat between signatures. R., female seated between 2 and 0, 20 above. L., public buildings, 20 above, TWENTY below.
- 102. \$20. C., female between 2 and 0. R., female between 2 and 0, XX above. L., female bust, 20 above and below.
- 103. \$50. C., child seated holding a shield, coin around him, L at left. R., a bust, FIFTY above, 50 below. L., same as right.
- 104. \$50. C., female seated between eagle and shield, men plowing, cars and canal in distance. R., female in clouds carrying a flag, surrounded by three cherubs, 50 above. L., portrait of small girl, 50 above.
- 105. \$100. C., three ships under full sail, C on each side. R., female with Liberty cap, 100 above and below. L., 100 across, 100 above.
- 106. \$100. C., female on each side of a portrait of Washington, surmounted by an eagle, city, steamboat, etc., in distance. R., town and steamboats, 100 above and below. L., public building, 100 above and below.

107. \$500. C., portrait of Martha Washington, 500 each side. R., female seated holding a basket of flowers, letter D at her feet, 500 below. L., two men carrying a female on their shoulders, 500 below.
108. \$1000. R., sea view, steamship, and three vessels, 1000 below. L., 1000 supported by two nymphs, portrait of Washington below.

Louisiana State Bank, Branch (Second Municipality, New Orleans).

Mechanics and Traders Bank.

109. \$1. C., engine and female head in circle. R., female seated with staff and sword, child with scales at her feet. L., value. Printed in black and green. Green back.
110. \$3. C., female seated, fruit and grain. R., mechanic standing. L., female seated holding scales.
111. \$5. C., blacksmith seated, holding hammer, factories in distance, FIVE at left. R., female portrait, 5 above, V below. L., State arms, 5 above and below.
112. \$10. C., female seated beside a globe, steamship and vessels in distance, State arms at left. R., female seated, 10 above. L., train of cars, 10 above, TEN below.
113. \$20. C., female seated holding an eagle on her knee, 20 each side. R., man seated on a rock, 20 above, XX below. L., female seated with arm on a cog-wheel, 20 above, XX below.
114. \$50. C., Archimedes raising the world with a lever, 50 each side. R., female standing with arm resting on a pedestal, 50 below. L., FIFTY across.
115. \$100. C., female seated on the back of an eagle flying in the clouds, 100 at left; blacksmith's shop, anvil, screw, hammer, etc. R., blacksmith holding sledge, 100 above and below. L., female seated, State arms, 100 below.

Merchants Bank (First).

116. \$5. Have no description.
117. \$20. Have no description.

Merchants Bank (Second, Formerly Bank of James Robb).

118. \$5. Have no description.
119. \$20. Have no description.
120. \$50. Have no description.
121. \$100. Have no description.

Merchants and Traders Bank.

Newman and Murphy's Bank.

New Orleans and Bayou Sara Mail Company.

122. 50c. C., steamboat, anchor between signatures. R., 50 CENTS across. L., Ceres with sheaf and sickle, FIFTY CENTS above. Jany. 4th, 1862. Douglass, Engr., N. Orleans.

New Orleans Improvement and Banking Company.

123. \$2. Have no description.
124. \$5. C., primitive railroad train and steamboats, 5 on die each side. R., CINQ PIASTRES across. L., FIVE DOLLARS across.
125. \$10. C., people in front of large building, X on die each side. R., DIX PIASTRES across. L., TEN DOLLARS across.
126. \$20. C., same as No. 125. VINGT on die each side. R. and L., VINGT, 20 above, XX below. 1836.
127. \$50. C., same as No. 125, L on die each side. R., negro planting cotton, 50 above and below. L., cotton plant, 50 above and below.

128. \$100. C., same as No. 125, CENT PIASTRES on die at right, 100 on die at left. R., Minerva with hand on anchor, ship at right, 100 above and below. R., ONE HUNDRED across. Dec. 1, 1836.

New Orleans, Coast and Lafourche Transportation Company.

129. \$1. C., train. Type set. Dec. 5, 1861.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

130. 50c. Have no description.
 131. \$1. C., train, depot and steamboat, bale between signatures. R., female feeding an eagle, ONE above. L., ONE across. Nov. 16, 1861.
 132. \$1. Have no description.
 133. \$1.50. C., same as No. 131. R., same as No. 131, ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS above. L., ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS across in three lines, 1 ——— above and below, in corners, upside down.
 134. \$1.50. Have no description.
 135. \$2. C., train, steamship in distance, bale between signatures. R., female feeding eagle, TWO above. L., TWO across.



No. 146.

136. \$2. C., same as No. 131. R. and L., TWO across.
 137. \$2. Same as No. 135, with TWO across bottom of note in green.
 138. \$2. Have no description.
 139. \$3. C., same as No. 131. R. and L., THREE across.
 140. \$3. C., same as No. 135. R., female feeding an eagle, THREE above. L., THREE across.
 141. \$3. Same as No. 140, with THREE in green across bottom of note.
 142. \$3. Have no description.

Planters Bank.

Red River Packet Company.

143. \$1. C., steamboats on river, 1 each side. R. and L., ONE across. ONE in green. This note is not dated and has no space provided for dating. Vignette by Childs.
 144. \$3. C., steamboats on river, 3 each side. R. and L., female head on die, THREE above. Dec. 1, 1861. THREE in brown.

R. H. Thorne's Bank.

Samuel Smith and Company's Bank.

S. J. Adler's Bank.

Southern Bank.

145. \$5. C., five females seated in a group around a figure 5, factory, cars, and vessels in distance, 5 at left. R., female seated in figure 5, FIVE above. L., State arms, FIVE above, 5 below.
146. \$10. C., white men trading with Indians, Indian village in background, State arms at left, mechanic with sledge between signatures. R., female portrait, 10 above, TEN below. L., sailor holding a quadrant, right hand on a globe, 10 above.
147. \$20. C., spread eagle, and shield, United States Capitol at the right, steamship on left, State arms at left of vignette. R., female seated, arm resting on a bale, 20 above, TWENTY below. L., female seated, shield, horn of plenty, etc., XX above.
148. \$50. C., female reclining, eagle on right, globe and vessels on left, 50 at left of vignette. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above and below. L., State seal, FIFTY above, two sea-horses below.
149. \$100. C., female reclining before a shield, arm resting on a safe, locomotive, bales, etc., on the left, milkmaid and cows on the right. R., squaw seated on a stone with a papoose, 100 above and below. L., male portrait, State arms above, 100 below.
150. \$500. C., female and eagle flying in clouds, shield in claws of eagle, State arms to left of vignette. R., steamship, 500 above. L., head of female, 500 above.

Union Bank of Louisiana (Old—Failed 1842).



No. 152.

Union Bank of Louisiana (New).

151. \$5. C., spread eagle, resting on a bale and a shield, factory and cars in distance, 5 on die at right, 5 on die between signatures. R., a man in loose drapery standing in a figure 5. L., FIVE, 5 above, State arms below.
152. \$10. C., river steamboat. R., female seated feeding an eagle, TEN above, 10 below. L., State arms supported by two dolphins, 10 above, TEN DOLLARS below.
153. \$20. C., Signing the Declaration of Independence, State arms on the left. R., female portrait, XX above, 20 below. L., female, spear, shield, globe, pedestal, etc., TWENTY below.
154. \$50. C., General Marion and British officer, soldiers, negroes, etc., State arms on left. R., farmer seated with a sheaf at his side, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., female, 50 above.
155. \$100. C., Capitol at Washington. R., spread eagle and shield, 100 above and below. L., State arms, 50 above.
156. \$500. C., female holding Liberty cap and crowning an eagle with a wreath, shield, anchor, and portrait of Washington, State arms on the left. R., female with sickle and sheaf, 500 above and below. L., Justice, a female seated by her side, \$500 below.

SAINT MARTINSVILLE.

(A bank was located here in 1823, name unknown.)

SHREVEPORT.

B. M. Johnson's Bank.

Citizens Bank.

THIBADEAUX.

Thompson's Home Exchange.

157. \$1. Type-set. "Will pay the bearer," etc.

Location Unknown.

Atchafalaya Railroad and Banking Company.

Western Bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER ON NUMISMATISTS.

During the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A. the Plain Dealer printed an editorial on "The Numismatist," which was favorably commented on by a number of our members. We reprint it in full:

The Numismatist.

Of all well-established hobbies that of the numismatist is probably the most useful and instructive. The man who finds recreation and delight in the collecting of coins is, consciously or unconsciously, a student of some phase of human progress, and by his labor he is adding to mankind's knowledge of mankind. Most thirty-third degree numismatists are ardent specialists. Some particular period or some limited area occupies most of their attention. It may be Greek silver or Roman bronze or Byzantine gold or Chinese antiques or British pennies or Swedish coppers or Jewish shekels or American colonials or Civil War tokens or California gold ranging from twenty-five-cent pieces to fifty-dollar pieces; but whatever it is, the collector becomes necessarily intimate with the history and with the people who made the coins. No written page could possibly bring so vividly to mind the story of a nation or a period as the actual coins which were a part of everyday life and which are themselves imperishable history.

Stamp collecting is more popular; but postage stamps cover but a brief and very recent space of time. Coins cover the advance of mankind from the dawn of civilization. Greek coins tell the story of every Hellenic city. Roman coins present the history of every emperor, every usurper or pretender. Down through the Middle Ages the complicated history of Europe is made clear not only by the accepted national coinages but also by the emergency pieces, siege pieces, religious tokens, political medals. American coins, like American history, appeal strongly to Americans; and the specialists in American numismatics have a broad field not only in the accepted and experimental coins of the republic but also in State issues—like the Mormon coins of Utah—and in the varied series of colonial coins and the quaint issues of revolutionary times.

With such a wide range for the choice of special interests it is not amazing that the American numismatists, now in session in Cleveland, are able to present a visible and tangible record of human progress from ancient through medieval to modern times. Quite reasonably these men hold they are not mere collectors. They are students, and their studies command a respect which is not so clearly merited by collectors in many other fields.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association

HELD AT

Cleveland, Ohio, August 23 to 28, 1924.

FIRST SESSION, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25.

The first session of the 1924 Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association was called to order in the Lounge of the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday at 10.30 A. M. by Charles H. Fisher, chairman of the Convention Committee.

Mr. Fisher's Address.

Mr. Fisher—Will the convention please come to order. It is a source of real pleasure to the members of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club to greet you in our own city. You all will remember that last year was the first convention I attended. The gentleman who writes us the sidelights of the meetings was kind enough to remark that I had a lot of fun at that meeting, and at Montreal we decided to bring the next convention to Cleveland.

As a native Clevelander I am to be pardoned for bragging about my home city. In the language of the street, we have any Californian beat a block in telling you what a wonderful town Cleveland is. You will hear us tell you that we have the finest theater in the world, and we are going to back it up tonight. We will tell you that we have the largest municipal hall in the world, and we are going to prove that to you. We will tell you that we have the largest bank in the world, and will show you that. We will tell you that we have the finest hotel orchestra in the United States, and you shall hear that. We will tell you also, with all of these big things, that we have the biggest hearts in the world (applause), and you will need only to adopt this town as your own; it belongs to you.

I am allotted by the Chairman just two minutes to talk. I have made associations in the A. N. A. that I will never forget, and I have learned to regard and love all of you very highly. I must apologize because it was announced that the Manager of the city was to welcome you. You all know that Cleveland is unique in that we do not have a Mayor like other towns; we have a City Manager, and he was to be here to give you an address of welcome; but we are not going to lose by Mr. Hopkins' inability to come. In his place we have substituted—and I think the substitution better than the original—Mr. Wallace Cathcart, who is the curator of the Western Reserve Historical Society, a member of our Western Reserve Numismatic Club and a member of the A. N. A. of some years' standing. He is going to tell you how glad we are to have you in Cleveland. (Applause.)

Mr. Cathcart's Words of Welcome.

Mr. Cathcart—Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Numismatic Association: I was nonplussed when, this morning, Mr. Fisher came to me just as I walked into the room and asked me if I would give you an address of welcome. It was a little sudden, but I said I would do the best I could. It seems to me, however, that Mr. Fisher has covered in his preliminary remarks nearly all the points you would expect in an address of welcome. But we do welcome you to the city. We, perhaps the baby of the large family of clubs that are devoting a good deal of time and attention to the gathering of numismatics, hesitate as that baby to say very much when we see around us gray heads that have been in the Association so many more years than we have. We hesitated about inviting the convention to come to Cleveland because we were so young. We were in our first year of infancy, but we had some old members with us, men who had been to the conventions for a great many years. Our worthy president, Mr. Marcuson (applause), I think,

has been in attendance at a great many conventions. Our secretary, Mr. Fisher (applause), perhaps, has not been to many conventions, but I have no doubt when you have read his letter to *The Numismatist* you have found that he is a live wire, and I have no doubt before you go away you will see that the welcome extended by the Western Reserve Numismatic Club has been largely the work of our worthy secretary, Mr. Charles H. Fisher.

May I speak a minute on the name that we adopted—the Western Reserve Numismatic Society. You will see that phrase, Western Reserve, around this part of the country so much. I take it for granted that many of you do not know what the Western Reserve stands for. I say that from the fact that only one out of a class of 11 or 12 in psychology at the College on the Western Reserve could tell what the Western Reserve was. We in this section of the State are a little offspring of the old State of Connecticut. King Charles gave a grant to Connecticut from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea, which would be the Pacific Ocean. Connecticut hung on to that with the greatest tenacity. She had a great struggle with Pennsylvania before Pennsylvania settled for the strip that went through the State of Pennsylvania. She had really no legal right to this land, not nearly the right that Virginia had from the south, but she held on to it, and when the confederacy was formed the Western Reserve was set aside, but had no laws, and for some time the State of Ohio had no jurisdiction over the Western Reserve, and Connecticut refused to have any, but the western half of the Western Reserve, Cuyahoga and Huron counties, was set aside for the sufferers of the old French and Indian Wars of Connecticut. That is often known as the "Sufferers' Land." West of the Cuyahoga River was sold to the old Connecticut Land Company, and they, in turn, sold it to immigrants and to other settling in the country. Therefore, it seemed to us to be right in our section here, as contiguous territory, to embrace the collectors in this territory and to name the club the Western Reserve Numismatic Club.

With this brief introduction as to our name I want to bid you the most cordial welcome here in the city of Cleveland. We have done the best we could. We have encroached upon the valuable time of papers and other things pertaining to the convention to give you as much amusement as we could. We would like to have you stay a week with us, and I am sure you will be as welcome at the end of the week as you are at the beginning. (Applause.) Mr. Hopkins, the Manager of the city, finds he has a real job managing this growing metropolis, and he could not be here; but if he could have welcomed you he would have extended to you the keys of the city. We haven't the keys, but we have a lot of backbone, and we will put you anywhere you want to go. Just call on our Secretary, Mr. Fisher. We welcome you one and all. (Applause.)

President Wormser's Response.

President Wormser—Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Fisher, Mr. President of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Members of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, and Friends and Members of the A. N. A.: I want to express the very heartiest thanks of our Association for the cordial words of welcome with which we have just been greeted. It is indeed a great pleasure for us to be here for our 1924 convention. I think when we left Montreal last year we were somewhat at sea as to where our ship for the 1924 convention would land. I think it has landed on the very fine shore of Lake Erie, and the auspices are good for a very wonderful, record-breaking 1924 A. N. A. Convention. I was glad to hear Mr. Fisher express so many wonderful things about Cleveland. We have already had the pleasure of a drive through Cleveland, and we have seen what a fine and wonderful, thriving, progressive, enterprising city it is.

I think Mr. Fisher forgot to tell the story I heard from him some time ago. I think he was out in Denver one day with a Denverite who was showing him all the points of interest, until they came to a big field where they were raising strawberries, and the Denverite said: "Here are some of our famous Denver strawberries growing." And Mr. Fisher said, "Gee! how do you do it?" And the man said, "Why, climate, my boy, climate." It was a little too much for Mr. Fisher, but he didn't say anything for a while, and then he said to the man: "I tell you we have a building in Cleveland 45 stories high." The Denver man said: "How do you get up there?" And Mr. Fisher said: "Climb it, my boy, climb it." (Laughter.)

Well, we are certainly very happy to be here. I think the allegation that this club is the baby club in our organization is entirely wrong. I am sure that a club that has the enterprise and the kind-heartedness to invite our Association for one of our annual conventions has long ago outgrown its majority, and, following its records as they are published in our magazine, I am sure that fact is borne out. They are one of our hustling, thriving organizations, and among the best clubs which we have. Mr. Fisher has been referred to as a live wire. I would like to expand that and I would like to say that the Western Reserve Numismatic Club has not only one live wire, but it is a whole telephone system. (Laughter.)

Last year we met in one of the most ancient cities of our continent, in Montreal, where our Association is represented, and everything that surrounded us told of history and the lore of olden times. Montreal, of course, also has its modern aspects, but I think the distinct keynote of Cleveland today is the Western enterprise, its hustling and its industrial activities. The keynote of our meeting also has been struck by one of the announcements the Western Reserve Club made, that this year we should be a working convention and do a lot of good, hard numismatic work and accomplish much along scientific and educational lines. Let's go to it.

I want to again express the thanks of our Association to our entertaining hosts for having opened their hearts and doors to us this year, and we all deeply appreciate it. We are glad and happy to be here.

I now take pleasure in officially calling to order the 1924 American Numismatic Convention.

Mr. Sears—Mr. President, I would like to ask the privilege of the floor. You have all heard of that musical comedy a few years ago, "The Time, the Place and the Girl." We have the girl, we have a good place, and we also feel that this is the proper time, and it is my pleasure just now to call upon our esteemed fellow-member, Mr. Edward T. Newell, to continue this part of the program. (Applause.)

Mr. Newell Presents the Wormser Medal.

Mr. Newell—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I wonder if he meant that I was the girl. (Laughter.) Some well-wishers of the Association have asked me to make a few appropriate remarks, but, unfortunately, I am not an orator, and neither was I a member to the recent Democratic convention. (Laughter.) Every one of us here is well aware that at least one member present deserves well of this Association. His devoted labors, his continued loyalty, his far-seeing and well-thought-out plans for the advancement of the Association and numismatics in general have earned him great distinction. I think I could put it in far better words than these, but these, at least, I know cover the situation. I know also that every one of you will voice this sentiment, as you have done in the past, by re-electing this member to his duties, so that he can continue laboring as he has done in the past; but to many of us it has seemed that a far more lasting and fitting token of our appreciation of what he has done for us could be made.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Association and of his own personal friends, both absolutely synonymous, it gives me great pleasure and honor to present to Mr. Moritz Wormser this small token of our appreciation and regard and lasting affection. (Applause, rising and cheering.)

President Wormser's Reply.

President Wormser—Mr. Newell, Friends and Members of the A. N. A.: I think this is the first time I don't know what to say. I am generally able to talk you deaf, dumb and blind, but I am really quite overwhelmed. I think it is a lovely surprise, and I cannot thank you enough. I really think this is worth while coming several thousand miles for, not only from Europe, but from the ends of the world. I wouldn't have missed this for anything. I think, really, this is too overwhelming.

I thank you very heartily for your wonderful words, Mr. Newell, and for the sentiments that this token will always mean to me. (Applause.)

I think it is in order to proceed with our regular business. The first business on hand is the reading of the minutes of the last convention. I will

be glad to entertain a motion, as usual, that the reading of these minutes be dispensed with, as they have all been published in *The Numismatist*.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the reading of the minutes of the 1923 convention be dispensed with.

President Wormser—The next order of business will be the appointment of committees. We have already appointed during the year the several committees as follows:

Nominations Committee—Dr. Henderson, Mr. Thorson, and Mr. Swanson.
Committee on Conduct of Election—Mr. Moore, chairman; Mr. Marcuson, Mr. Renaud and Mr. Sears and Mr. Converse.

Credentials Committee—Mr. Wilson, Mr. Joers and Mr. Guttag. Will the members please turn over to Mr. Wilson, at the earliest possible opportunity, any proxies which they hold, so that Mr. Wilson can report how many votes each member is entitled to by reason of the proxies he holds?

Committee on Convention Papers—Mr. Charles Markus, Dr. French, Dr. Courteau, Mr. Clark and Mr. Hanson.

It is now incumbent upon the President to appoint a committee on Resolutions. As chairman of that committee I appoint Mr. George Bauer, and to assist him, Messrs. Gillette, Langenheim, Thorson and Horner.

As a Committee to Audit the Books of the Secretary-Treasurer, I appoint Mr. R. E. Davis, chairman; Mr. E. T. Newell and Mr. Sternberg.

As a Committee to Audit the Books of *The Numismatist*, Mr. Bauer as chairman and Mr. Brand, appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

The next order of business will be the reading of reports, and the first report in order is that of our General Secretary, Mr. Wilson.

Report of the General Secretary,

For the Year Ended August 20, 1924.

To the President of the American Numismatic Association:

MEMBERSHIP REPORT.

Active members	898
Life members	17
Honorary members	8
Corporate members	8
Branch members	7

Total membership, all classes, as of August 20, 1924 938

Members Admitted During the Year.

Active	180
Corporate	2
Branch	1

183

Losses for the Year.

Active members delinquent	60
Branch societies delinquent	1
Lost by resignation	36
Loss by death	15

Total loss 112

Members reinstated	9
Total increase in membership during the year	77
Total applications pending	25

The Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich., became a member during the year.

The banks admitted to membership under the head of Corporate Members were:

The Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Reno, Nev.

Public National Bank, New York, N. Y.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

	Receipts.	Payments to—	
		The Numismatist.	The Treasurer.
September, 1923	\$16.50		\$20.50
October, 1923	4.50		8.00
November, 1923	27.75		17.75
December, 1923	804.50		431.75
January, 1924	354.59		183.40
February, 1924	135.50		73.50
March, 1924	109.25		63.50
April, 1924	105.50		55.50
May, 1924	62.50		37.50
June, 1924	72.05		37.00
July, 1924	35.00		19.00
August, 1924	15.00		10.66
Interest on L. M. F. bonds			33.08
	\$1742.64		\$ 991.14
Balance on hand as per voucher record, August 20, 1924.....			130.68
			\$1121.82

Disbursements.		
Printing	\$	126.51
Stationery		68.39
Postage		67.71
Express and freight charges		154.29
Secretary's services		125.00
Stenographer's services at Montreal		40.00
Life Members' subscriptions		30.00
Engrossing Life Membership certificates		2.05
Badges and bars		27.22
Exchange		11.55
J. M. Swanson		6.41
Stencils		15.45
Binding one volume of The Numismatist		2.50
Repairs on showcase		5.00
Voucher book		6.00
Returned dues		1.50
Wreath sent to funeral of the late W. W. Wilson.....		10.00
		699.58

Balance on hand as per voucher record August 20, 1924.... \$422.24

Respectfully submitted,
HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

President Wormser—What is your pleasure in regard to the report?
Motion made, seconded and carried that the report be received and filed, subject to the report of the auditing committee.

President Wormser—We shall now hear the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Blake.

Report of the Treasurer.

August 25, 1923. Balance on hand	\$130.68
September, 1923, collections	\$20.50
October, 1923, collections	8.00
November, 1923, collections	17.75
December, 1923, collections	431.75
January, 1924, collections	183.40
February, 1924, collections	73.50
March, 1924, collections	63.50
April, 1924, collections	55.50
May, 1924, collections	37.50
June, 1924, collections	37.00

July, 1924, collections	19.00	
August, 1924, collections	10.66	
		958.06
F. G. Duffield, rebate on stenographer's work		45.00
Interest on Government bonds and bank balance		33.08
		<u>\$1166.82</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid vouchers No. 71 to No. 100, inclusive	744.58
Balance on hand	<u>\$422.24</u>

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Treasurer.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

August 25, 1923. Balance on hand	\$6.40
New Life Memberships—	

Nelson T. Thorson, Life Member No. 12	\$50.00
Frank H. Shumway, Life Member No. 13	50.00
Alden S. Boyer, Life Member No. 14	50.00
E. G. Courteau, M. D., Life Member No. 15	50.00
A. F. Lichtenstein, Life Member No. 16	47.00
Ferriss P. Merritt, Life Member No. 17	50.00
	<u>297.00</u>

\$303.40

DISBURSEMENTS.

\$100 Bond	\$99.25
\$50 Bond	49.65
\$50 Bond	49.65
\$50 Bond	50.30
\$50 Bond	50.50
	<u>299.35</u>
Balance on hand	<u>\$4.05</u>

Bonds on hand and in custody of the Treasurer—	
Six \$100 Bonds	\$600.00
Five \$50 Bonds	250.00
Total, par	<u>\$850.00</u>

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Treasurer.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report of the Treasurer be received and filed, subject to the report of the auditing committee.

President Wormser—The next order of business is the report of the Business Manager.

Report of the Editor and Business Manager of The Numismatist.

To the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., Mr. H. H. Yawger, Chairman:

Herewith is the report of the financial transactions of the Business Manager of THE NUMISMATIST for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1924:

RECEIPTS.

From advertising	\$1,654.72
From subscriptions	2,070.94
From sale of back volumes, extra copies, etc.	244.76
From contributions	59.60
From payment for furnishing list of A. N. A. members to a member	5.00
From the Huguenot-Walloon Commission for 5000 reprints of advertisement	12.50
From payment for cuts furnished advertisers	4.00
Total receipts	<u>\$4,051.52</u>

Balance on hand July 31, 1923	1,081.71
Aggregate	<u>\$5,133.23</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For printing The Numismatist	\$1,755.48
For mailing envelopes for The Numismatist	64.87
For postage on The Numismatist	83.35
For addressing and mailing The Numismatist	60.00
For cuts for illustrations	571.83
For half cost of stenographer's services, Montreal Convention	45.00
For list of A. N. A. members (paid to General Secretary Wilson)	5.00
For reprints of advertisement for Huguenot-Walloon Commission	12.50
For account book	1.75
For printing for American Numismatic Society, N. Y.. . . .	1.00
For salary of editor and business manager	940.00
For office postage of editor and business manager	73.73
For photographic supplies	21.78
For photographs for illustrations	2.50
For printing letterheads for business manager	4.50
For copyright fee	1.03
For 250 large envelopes for business manager	2.00
For printing envelopes for business manager	3.37
For office expressage	1.69
For 250 address labels	.75
For miscellaneous office stationery, etc.	7.14
Total expenditures	<u>\$3,659.27</u>
Leaving a balance on hand July 31, 1924, of	<u>\$1,473.96</u>

Amounts Received From General Secretary.

From Mr. Swanson—	
Aug. 2, 1923	\$ 18.00
Aug. 22	27.00
From Mr. Wilson—	
Oct. 4	16.50
Nov. 3	4.50
Dec. 5	27.75
Jan. 4, 1924	804.50
Feb. 4	354.59
March 5	135.50
April 5	109.25
May 6	105.50
June 4	62.50
July 5	72.05
Total	<u>\$1,737.64</u>

Respectfully submitted,
F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report of the Business Manager be received and placed on file, subject to the report of the auditing committee.

President Wormser—The next report is that of our Librarian, Mr. Putnam. Mr. Wilson will read it in his absence.

Report of the Curator and Librarian.

To the President, Board of Governors and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Gentlemen—The report of your Librarian for the past year is as follows:

The circulation of books contained in the Library for the past year has been 16, distributed to the following points: St. Louis, Mo.; Sidney, Ohio; Ada, Ohio; Missoula, Mont.; Savannah, Ga., and inquiries from St. Louis, Mo.; Springfield, Ill.; Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Paterson, N. J.; Ada, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio, for material which, I am sorry to say, was not in our A. N. A. Library.

The titles sent are: "English Coins and Tokens," "Coin Collector's Manual," "U. S. Coinage, 1793, Cents and Half Cents," "Varieties of U. S. Cents, 1794," "Notes on the Private Tokens," "The Art of the Medal," "U. S. Coins," "The Medals of Washington," "Mint Marks," "The Tougtra As Found Upon Coins."

During the past year the donations to the Library have been as follows: Numismatic magazines and catalogues from J. Florange, Paris, 2 pamphlets from Vienna, Austria—"Coins and Money" and "Medals of Austria." "Catalogo Generale delle Monte Medievoli et Moderne." Vols. V, 1914; VI, 1922; VII, 1915; VIII, 1917 "Jahrbuch des Numismatischen." "The Standard Coin Catalogue—Silver." "Catalogue Illustre des Monnaies Francaises de la Guerre, 1914-1919." "Numismatics—Government Support and University Instruction." "United States Coins," by T. J. Venn. "Coin Catalogue—1876." "Check List and Auction Record Prices of Encased Postage Stamps of the U. S."

I wish to again call attention to my report of last year, in which I stated it is to be regretted that certain well-known publications which should be in your Library are at present missing. I find this is a serious drawback to the efficient working of your Library, inasmuch as more than half of the inquiries have to be rejected owing to your not having the material on hand.

The coin collection has made fair progress in one respect, that of medals, but I am sorry to state coins themselves are almost a minus quality. If there is any way in which these could be donated or bought, my recommendation is that the same should be done at once, or at least a start made to more evenly balance the exhibit. As at present constituted it is practically one of medals alone, and experience has demonstrated that among the collectors themselves medals are extremely interesting, but to the public at large coins create the most interest.

E. D. PUTNAM,

Curator and Librarian, American Numismatic Association.

President Wormser—You have heard the report of our Librarian. What is your pleasure in the matter? I think he makes some very important recommendations and that it might be advisable to refer it to the Resolutions Committee or discuss it later on under new business. I will entertain a motion.

Mr. Gutttag—I move that it be taken up later on under new business.

Motion seconded and upon a vote carried.

President Wormser—The motion was to accept the report of the Librarian and that the recommendations contained therein be taken up later on under new business, and it is so ordered. The next order of business is to hear the report of our Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. Yawger.

Report of the Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Mr. President, and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

Another uneventful year has rolled along, and the Chairman of the Board of Governors has not much of a report to make or recommendations to offer.

It is unnecessary for me to go into the details of the reports of our Treasurer, Secretary and the Business Manager of The Numismatist, as you have heard them read and they speak for themselves. The increase in the cash on hand is due to the increase in the dues and subscription price of The Numismatist which went into effect on January 1 this year. It is very satisfactory to know that at last we are in a fairly good financial condition and able to tide over a bad year should such a thing occur.

One thing that is called to my attention repeatedly is that the American Numismatic Association should publish in The Numismatist a list of the members at least once a year. The reason this has not been done has been on account of the expense. The last list published was in June, 1920, the expense of which was paid by one of our members. I understand the Philatelic Association publishes a list of its members once a year, one in alpha-

betical order, and one by states, and I would suggest that we have a list of our members published in the January issue of *The Numismatist* once a year, either in alphabetical order or by states, whichever form would be the more convenient for all concerned.

It has been the pleasure of the Board of Governors during the past year to authorize the issue of a medal with the portrait of our President, Mr. Moritz Wormser, and to present same to him in appreciation of the time and services rendered the American Numismatic Association. Copies of the medal will be on sale at the convention.

We are still short our goal of 1000 members, and I fully appreciate how hard it is to get new members; but if every member would speed up a bit in the endeavor to get just one new member, I think it could be done.

In the place where I now reside of about 15,000 inhabitants, I believe I am the only one interested in our science. I have talked and given exhibits before the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs, to private clubs and others, and so far have failed to interest anyone during the past three years or since I have lived in Indiana, but I still have hopes of accomplishing something some time.

The co-operation between the members of the Board of Governors and other officers has been very gratifying, and the excellent work of our General Secretary, Mr. Wilson, and the Business Manager of *The Numismatist*, Mr. Duffield, is to be commended.

Thanking you for your attention,

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. YAWGER,

Chairman of the Board of Governors.

President Wormser—Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Chairman of the Board, in which he makes some very valuable recommendations. What is your pleasure in the matter?

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report be accepted and filed and that the recommendations be taken up under the head of new business.

President Wormser—We have several reports from District Secretaries and also messages of greeting. I received one message of greeting to the convention from our member of the Board, Mr. Turrill of California, which came by air mail.

There is also a message from our District Secretary, Mr. Sorenson, for the District of Iowa.

There is also a letter from C. E. Moellering, and I have a regular report from Mr. Moellering.

Then we have a message from Mr. deLagerberg, of Shoreham, Long Island.

“Mr. Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary:

“My Dear Sir—Please convey my heartiest greetings to all members of our Association assembled at convention. None mentioned, none forgotten.

“J. deLAGERBERG.”

I have also a message from our good friend, Carl Wurtzbach, of Lee, Mass.

“Mr. Moritz Wormser, President A. N. A.:

“My Dear Wormser—After having hoped and planned to be with you in Cleveland I find I cannot make it. I am more disappointed than I can tell you. I know it will be a wonderful convention, and I shall miss very much seeing you and the rest of the good fellows. Please express my regrets to the convention, and especially to Mr. Marcuson, who I so much hoped to see in his home city. Wishing you all a most successful convention, I am, with regards to all and best personal wishes, very sincerely yours,

CARL WURTZBACH.

“P. S.—In all this Mrs. Wurtzbach joins. Please remember her to the ladies present.”

Then we have reports from our District Secretaries. Mr. C. E. Moellering for the District of Indiana.

“Mr. President and Members of the American Numismatic Association:

“As your representative in Indiana I have the following report to make: In regard to Coin Week, considerable effort was made to get some pub-

licity, and as a result I was able to get quite a little cooperation from many of the newspapers in the State. I have not been able to bring to our Association as many new members as I would like, but to accomplish this I wrote to a number of the dealers for a list of names in this State to whom they are selling coins, but was turned down in each instance. If they were not so short-sighted, this would not have been refused. Possibly you can suggest some way in which these can be gotten, so that some effort can be made toward a larger membership in Indiana. Hoping the convention will be a huge success, and regretting exceedingly not being able to be present, I assure you that my thoughts and efforts will always be with our own A. N. A.

"C. E. MOELLERING,

"District Secretary for Indiana."

Then we have a report from Mr. Gonzales.

"Gentlemen—A business trip beginning tomorrow throughout the South will prevent attending our annual convention, and I regret it very much, not only for the pleasures anticipated, but for the purpose of a heart-to-heart talk with a view to combining efforts and getting results in our most retrogressive field. At various times during the past year I have had interested listeners, prospective members to the extent of feeling most hopeful, until attempting to 'sign up,' when, for various reasons, mainly indifference, I would be 'put off.' It is quite evident that only through aggressive concentration and some educational work of a certain nature can we hope for any headway in the South. That policy has been interrupted by the nature of my business duties requiring me to spend part of the time here and on the road. I trust the past year has developed, so to speak, a fellow-member who could accomplish something in the South and to whom I would not only resign the honor but cheerfully co-operate with him in every way. If such is not the case, I would be pleased to serve again, with renewed resolutions to at least prove worthy of the honor. Assuring you of due appreciation, you have my very best wishes for a most successful convention, and, with kind personal regards,

"Yours very truly,

"J. J. GONZALES,

"District Secretary for Georgia, Florida, Louisiana nad Alabama."

And we have a report from our District Secretary for Michigan, Mr. Edward A. Hoare, whom we all remember from the Montreal Convention.

"Mr. Moritz Wormser, President A. N. A.:

"Dear Mr. Wormser—In reply to a letter of August 6, relative to the work accomplished by me in connection with the A. N. A. for the past year, I may state that the Detroit Coin Club was formed and is in a most flourishing condition. Meetings are held twice each month, when very beneficial talks are given and exhibitions are held. All members of the club are A. N. A. members and subscribers to The Numismatist. Several persons outside the city, through our club members, have joined the A. N. A., and it is to be hoped that 1925 will see our local organization close to the 30 mark. Exhibitions were held at the Detroit Museum of Art, and possibly next fall the club will have a fine display of coins at the Michigan State Fair. Our members are of a very high type and representative Detroiters, making our meetings something worth looking forward to, and they are always most enjoyable. With good wishes, I remain, sincerely yours,

"EDWARD A. HOARE,

"District Secretary for Michigan."

President Wormser's Report.

President Wormser—Friends and Fellow-Members of the A. N. A.: You have heard from all our officers, and it is now your sad duty to listen to a few remarks by the President. I certainly am very happy that the A. N. A. 1924 Convention was the rising sun toward which my late vacation has been traveling. It is a very fine ending for a holiday, and it is a good way of beginning work.

You have already heard the reports of all our officers, except my own, on the past year's activities, and having permitted myself the luxury of a long vacation, and having abandoned the presidency for the last four months, I

am afraid it is somewhat presumptuous for me to try to tell you more about the doings of our Association. However, I am happy to point out to you the achievements of our efficient officers—the Secretary, who was able to report to you a membership larger than ever before; of the Treasurer, who could report the biggest financial surplus in our history; of our Business Manager, who could report a flourishing state of affairs of our magazine, financially as well as from a literary point of view; of the hard-working Chairman of our Board and of all the other enthusiastic and unselfish, hard-working officers whose reports you have heard. It is particularly gratifying to note that since our last year's convention the number of life members has increased by six. This class of membership is the most effective means of putting our Association on a solid and permanent basis, and we again wish to urge upon all our members who have not yet done so to change their active membership to life membership by the necessary payment. To those who have taken out this class of membership we wish to express our special thanks for their earnest support as evidenced thereby. Again, I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of the entire Association in thanking the new life members for their devotion, their loyalty and their achievements in behalf of our Association. Thanks are also due to Mr. J. Gutttag, member of our Board, for his efforts, at all times generous, to increase our membership from among his business clients, and many other evidences of his interest in A. N. A. welfare.

I hope I am not to be considered immodest if I point out again some of our activities during the year. I consider that our foremost achievement, thanks to the devotion of our editor, Mr. Duffield, and the earnest work of our member, Mr. Robert P. King, and their collaborators, was the issue of our February Lincoln number. I hereby wish to extend to them our sincerest thanks, good wishes and expressions of appreciation.

Next in importance we may consider the addition of another link to our strong chain of associated organizations in the shape of the founding of the Detroit Coin Club. A hearty welcome to this, the youngest of our clubs, and best wishes and greetings to its organizers and members. Judging by their reports, we may look forward confidently to the healthy growth and youthful expansion of this new numismatic organization.

Your President, during the year, also made special efforts to launch further numismatic clubs in two other important cities—Washington and Los Angeles—but so far, unfortunately, without results.

Other recent achievements along this same line are the founding of the Lucena Coin Club in the far-off Philippines, indeed struggling under difficulties, but yet a hopeful sign of growth and loyalty to our aims. Not to be overlooked in this connection also is the founding of the New York Junior Numismatic Club—truly a step in the right direction for interesting the young man and boy in the science of numismatics. This, I believe, is the pioneer junior organization, and we hope that, inspired by this example, members of our organization in other localities will be enthusiastic in the stimulation of similar junior organizations.

As you all know, because you all have been helpful in its successful achievement, our Association embarked in the new enterprise of "Coin Week," observed during the second week of February of the past year. Due credit for the first suggestion of something along this line must be given to Mr. Julius Gutttag, member of our Board of Governors. On this occasion I need not go into the details of how Coin Week was observed by our various individual members and constituent clubs, but enough cannot be said in praise of the hearty cooperation which this enterprise found among most of our members and organizations in various localities throughout the length and breadth of our country, and it certainly was successful in stimulating an interest in numismatics in a concerted manner; in calling to the attention of the general public the attraction of our subject; increasing our membership to some extent, and this I consider one of its notable achievements, bringing to the aid of our science, we hope in a permanent way, the support and interest of banking institutions. As a final point of success of Coin Week, I would like to emphasize the discovery that the A. N. A. is no longer a loose body of amateurs, but we may consider ourselves a business organization, capable of enthusiastic cooperation and team work.

The immediate question which suggests itself, and which undoubtedly

members will bring up in our discussions on the floor of our convention, will be whether Coin Week should be established as a permanent annual event. In my humble opinion I do not consider this warranted, as I believe as an annual event it would quickly lose its attraction as a novelty and it would prove a severe task upon those engaged in its activities, this task necessarily falling ont the shoulders of but a few in each locality and handicapping them in the fulfillment of the work of their daily routine.

Other numismatic achievements during the year to which I would like to point are the publications of Dr. Valentine's book on Fractional Currency, S. H. Chapman's "Cents of 1794" and of Mr. Gutttag's and Dr. Hetrich's books on "Civil War Tokens" and "Coins of the Americas." It is, indeed, gratifying to see some of our members engaged in literary and scientific numismatic work, and our congratulations are extended to them upon their work. We express the hope that it will prove a stimulus to other members to put their numismatic knowledge and researches into literary form, as there is great need for such works, especially on the subject of American numismatics, and we should feel that we owe it to fellow collectors and the general public to incorporate in written form our numismatic knowledge and experience. Of course, I am not mentioning especially the publications of the American Numismatic Society, of continuing excellence, as this Society is really a numismatic university and is always living up to its publication standards and traditions.

Your President has by no means overlooked or forgotten the recommendation of last year's convention in regard to the publication by our Association of a treatise either on general numismatics or on American numismatics. For many reasons the time did not seem ripe to undertake anything along this line during the past year. In the first place, there seemed to be no funds in sight for such purpose, which, after all, was one of the most essential considerations. There seemed to be as many different suggestions as to what the book ought to contain as there were individuals with whom your President discussed the matter. Also, there seemed to be about to be issued other publications on similar subjects by the American Numismatic Society, and also the little booklet, "Coin Collecting," which Gutttag Bros. issued and of which they were courteous enough to make available for the use of our Association during Coin Week, a good sized edition of special reprints. Both in regard to such a publication and general organized publicity through paid advertisements, it was thought best to await developments as to what result the increase in membership dues initiated at last year's convention would have upon our general membership. We are happy to have found that no falling off is indicated, but that, on the contrary our Association is in a more flourishing financial condition than ever.

As regards the publication of an introductory work on numismatics, I undertook some preliminary work by talking over the matter with a publishing house in New York who had issued a similar publication for stamp collectors. They seemed very much interested in the plan which I outlined to them and which called for members of our Association, experts in their respective fields, to write a chapter, each on his own subject, for this book, which would be a kind of numismatic symposium. My idea was that we could furnish the material to the publishing house, who could take care of the publication and selling end of the book, which would bear the imprint of our Association in some way. They pointed out to me, however, that just a few years ago they had published, or rather imported from England, an introduction on the subject of numismatics and that while they were very much interested in the subject, they could, of course, tell us nothing definite unless we first submitted our manuscript to them; so that the starting point of any work to be published by us would have to be the gathering of the material and the compiling of the manuscript, provided we decided to undertake the work through a book-publishing firm, which plan would seem to involve the least expense to us.

At our annual gathering, as always, it is the proper occasion to take a brief survey of the inevitable ravages which the unswerving hand of time must inflict upon our ranks, and it is with the sense of the greatest personal and common loss that we now must lovingly and sorrowfully give a thought to two of our foremost numismatists and fellow-workers, who have passed on during the year. Among the men whose names will ever be linked with the early expansion and fortunes of our Association, and to whose gener-

osity alone our Association owes the ownership of our world-famed magazine, we must ever cherish that of W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal; and together with him the past year removed from our ranks Lyman H. Low, famous and prominent numismatist, scholar and gentleman of the old school. Among other prominent members, we lost our faithful District Secretary of Nova Scotia, H. L. Doane; our enthusiastic collector of pioneer gold, Arthur C. Nygren, and the following other men who have been earnest and active members in our ranks: John Edmonds, C. J. J. Von Witt, Arthur H. Brewer, Edw. F. Wolfe, C. Edgar Walters, Thomas Hedley, George J. Schwartz, Dr. S. Handler, A. F. Wooster, Wm. E. H. Merritt, Jas. Bailey, S. Goette and A. L. Orcutt. In memory of these friends who have gone before us, I ask you to rise in a silent tribute of reverence.

(The members rose in silent tribute to the deceased members.)

Continuing the report of our activities during the past year, it was the President's good fortune to be able to attend the annual meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association and a special meeting of the Springfield Coin Club, both of which were helpful in a closer cooperation with these organizations and provided most enjoyable gatherings, socially and numismatically. On another occasion we had the pleasure to renew the acquaintance and a visit to the National Coin Collection at the Smithsonian Institute, with its genial curator, our member Mr. Belote, and other Washington collectors, and we found the coin collection there permanently installed and attractively arranged for the enjoyment of numismatists and lay visitors. Unfortunately, the present tendency of our Government to economize has retarded the desirable expansion of our national collection, and perhaps some official resolutions expressing our hopes and ambitions in this respect to members of Congress might be suitably acted upon by our present convention. I would heartily recommend this thought to our Committee on Resolutions for consideration.

During the year another commemorative coin, the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Half Dollar, has made its appearance, as anticipated, and as usual, from source sources, the coin has received considerable criticism, both artistically and historically, none of them well founded, in your President's humble opinion. Yet another commemorative half dollar of the Stone Mountain Monument of the Confederacy has been authorized by Congress and will probably be issued in the near future. I assume that the method of issue of these and similar half dollars is well known to all of us. The chief point of their issue is that the premium authorized by Congress and charged for these coins by the respective commissions entrusted with their issue constitutes a very simple method of subsidy on the part of our Government, which really does not involve any cost to the Government, but is passed on to the shoulders of coin collectors and friends of the particular undertaking. Of late the authorization of these commemorative coins has become more frequent, some of the events commemorated being of a much lesser importance historically than others. I believe it would be a fit subject for discussion on the part of our convention or in our Resolutions Committee what the numismatists' attitude on the subject of future commemorative issues should be. There has been considerable criticism of this method of the Government, but, personally, I believe that no great harm is being done numismatically by these issues, but rather that interest in numismatics is stimulated thereby, provided only that the issuing commission keeps its faith to those to whom it sells the coins and does not throw on the market remainder supplies at sacrifice prices. Perhaps our Association might consider it worth while to have its opinion on this subject officially recorded and brought to the attention of the Government authorities.

As a final thought in regard to the programme advocated by our entertaining club that this should be a convention of scientific numismatic achievements, I want to point out that much of our achievement will depend upon the activities of just one committee—the Committee on Resolutions. It is very much to be regretted that for many years past the activities of this committee have consisted in presenting to our conventions upon their last day, almost during their final dying minutes, sets of resolutions, some more some less important, always rendering discussion of the subject matter presented more or less impossible. I would strongly advocate a departure from our previous routine and a presentation of resolutions during the days of our convention on important topics by the Resolutions Com-

mittee in order that the body of our convention attendance might take part in discussions on such subjects. I realize that our previous method has simplified convention proceedings and avoided unnecessary and lengthy discussions, as a great deal more can be accomplished efficiently in a small committee than in a large assemblage. However, the departure here suggested would certainly increase an interest in the proceedings, would produce more thoroughly numismatic discussions and the length of time of speakers could easily be limited. I recommend this suggestion to the consideration of the Resolutions Committee already appointed, to be acted upon at their discretion. There are a great many more things of numismatic interest which have occurred to me during my lengthy absence abroad, but as the present address has taken up enough of your time, I shall reserve to myself the privilege of talking to you on other subjects later during our proceedings.

Once more my own, as well as the A. N. A.'s, thanks to our officers for the present prosperous condition of our Association and for their very earnest and devoted work. Sincerest thanks also to the Western Reserve Numismatic Club for its cordial welcome to us visitors, and here is God-speed to a successful 1924 Convention of the A. N. A.

President Wormser—What is your pleasure in regard to the President's report?

Motion made that it be accepted with thanks and published in *The Numismatist*.

Dr. Henderson—I move that the recommendations be referred to the Chairman of the Board of Governors for consideration and their disposition. I think there are some very important recommendations there, and the Resolutions Committee is going to be very much burdened and hurried, and they will possibly do exactly the opposite from what is recommended here to do. The Board of Governors very likely will act upon that better.

Motion seconded and carried.

President Wormser—Our next order of business I think will be the setting of such special order of business as we may determine. Our Constitution calls for nominations for officers to be closed at noon, standard time, on Tuesday, the second day of the convention. I think it is in order to adopt a resolution to that effect, that it is a special order of business and to set the time for handing in the ballots for the election for noon, standard time, on the third day, or Wednesday, of the convention.

Motion made and seconded that as a special order of business we have closing of nominations for officers at 12 o'clock Tuesday of the convention and the election of officers at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, and upon a vote the motion carried.

President Wormser—We still have to hear from several of our standing committees.

Dr. Henderson—As a point of information, has Cleveland standard or central time?

Mr. Fisher—The city of Cleveland and the State of Ohio operate legally on Eastern standard time. When New York city is on their regular time, not on their daylight-saving time, their time and ours is the same.

President Wormser—The next order of business is the reports of standing committees. We have, from last year's convention, the Committee of Assistance to the Curator, Messrs. Bauer and Gillette.

Mr. Bauer—I think the matter is not up to expectation. A year ago I spoke on this subject and appealed to the generosity of the members to try and help make this collection worth while by donating coins which they do not care about any more. We have a lot of valuable coins which are duplicated; there are coins that are of historical value that we could use which those who collect certain lines haven't much interest in. I would like to see more interest taken in the subject, as I am on that committee and haven't anything to work with. Here and there a medal is received, but nothing worth while. If this collection has no interest to the membership, I don't see the use of trying to form it. Your committee is doing the best it can; they put the coins and medals received on exhibition in the cases, and they are absolutely sure of protection; but there doesn't seem to be the interest in the subject there should be. I think it is just indifference, that is all. I have nothing further to report.

President Wormser—About January 1 write a letter to The Numismatist for publication and tell them all to bring in New Year's presents. Now we have the Committee on Prizes. Mr. Gutttag is chairman, Messrs. Bauer, Dunn, Fisher and Turrill. Mr. Gutttag, have you any report on that?

Mr. Gutttag—I made an appeal through The Numismatist and haven't been very successful; but the Board of Governors, I believe, appointed a committee for the prizes being donated this year.

President Wormser—We have Mr. Zerbe, of the Publicity Committee.

Mr. Zerbe—Mr. President, your Publicity Committee has no formal report to make, and I doubt if it has been more active in the past year than in the previous years. The committee has endeavored to produce something in its effort to correct misstatements of fact relating to numismatics as they appear in miscellaneous contributions to the general publications. My experience has been that the various press syndicates throughout the country take any material which is presented to them, or such as may be produced by poorly-paid and incompetent help, and there have been frequent misstatements of fact in the general press, and has caused other members of the committee and myself to be alert to try to bring to the attention of various people who control general publicity that there is a seat of confirmation for information.

It is not the sense of your committee that it be active in any sense in trying to edit such miscellaneous material as may be provided, but that it will bring the information to the source of production before it is distributed. That is, if there is any question about the statements of fact, it will be brought to the sources where that information can be confirmed or corrected. Outside of that, Mr. President, I doubt if your committee has anything new to report.

There has been quite a lot of publicity as may have been developed by my activities and travel over the country. I concede this: That any time we can get a story about money that is correct, and any time we can get the word numismatics into publication, and the name of our publication, we are producing publicity that would produce, directly or indirectly, some good interest.

Mr. Chapman—I wish to add a few words in regard to newspaper publications. Not that I wish to give myself any credit, but I have told our Philadelphia papers that if at any time they had a question asked them referring to numismatics, I would be glad to place any information in my power at their service, and they have phoned me many times to ask about this, that or the other—questions which I have always courteously answered. That is more or less in the line of our good friend Zerbe's efforts.

Mr. Zerbe—May I supplement my statement, Mr. President? We are trying to acquaint the press of every city with the fact that we have a member there who is competent to give information on such subjects.

Mr. Sears—It may not be out of order at this time to say, as some of the members may not know it, that Mr. Julius Gutttag's generosity has made it possible for two prizes to be awarded for the best exhibit and for the best paper appearing in The Numismatist from October, 1923, to September, 1924. At a meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday the following gentlemen were selected to act as judges in this contest: Harry Yawger, B. Max Mehl and George Gillette.

President Wormser—You have heard Mr. Zerbe's report and also Mr. Sears' report. I don't think it requires any further action. I would like to point out in this connection that I think the press seems to have progressed considerably in reporting numismatic stories. I know I got a good many clippings during Coin Week, and I thought that most of the things we read were really correctly reported. I know that the reporters in New York seemed to have covered the subject very well and gotten the story quite intelligently right.

Mr. Blake—Mr. Chairman, if I may be permitted, I would like to call attention to the fact that the Plain Dealer has in today's paper a very fair report of our exhibition so far, and I will recommend to the members of the convention to look over it.

Mr. Fisher—Also the Cleveland Commercial-Times has.

President Wormser—The next order of business is something else. I was visiting some of our numismatic friends and confreres at Frankfort, in Germany, and I hadn't heard any A. N. A. news for a long while. Just as I

was wondering how the good old A. N. A. was getting along, this gentleman whom I was visiting was telling me that he felt so much flattered, honored, that he had been invited to come to our convention and read a paper, but that was, of course, impossible. However, he had sent the paper to the gentleman whose efficiency I immediately recognized, Charles Markus, chairman of the Committee on Papers. He has submitted a written report on his work, which shows that he has been very busy preparing intellectual food for our convention this year. I think at this stage it would be interesting to have Brother Markus take a hand in the proceedings and possibly read or call on some of the promised speakers for a talk.

Mr. Markus—Mr. Chairman, I would like to call on Mr. Waldo C. Moore to read his paper.

Mr. Moore—My paper is upstairs. May I be excused to get it?

Motion made, seconded and carried that the meeting adjourn until 2 o'clock.

Adjournment 12:10 P. M.

SECOND SESSION, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 25.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Wormser at 2.30.

President Wormser—We will now proceed with the regular order of business. We have a communication from Member George S. Godard, on behalf of the Connecticut State Library.

“Mr. Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary, A. N. A.:

“My Dear Mr. Wilson—I am very sorry I can be present at the forthcoming meeting of the American Numismatic Association only in spirit. I have many times looked forward to attending some of these meetings, because you know of my interest in this field. Please report for the Joseph C. Mitchelson Collection here in the Connecticut State Library that it is growing steadily and rapidly. I am sending to you under separate cover three or four photographs, which I think may be of interest to those who attend the convention. You may add these to the archives of the Society. With all good wishes, I remain, very sincerely,

“GEO. S. GODARD,
“State Librarian.”

President Wormser—We shall now proceed with the business where we left off before we adjourned—the reading of paper. Mr. Waldo C. Moore has the floor.

Mr. Moore—I came very near refusing our good friend Mr. Markus to prepare a paper for this occasion, for the simple reason that I thought my name appeared so often that I grew tired of it myself, and was thinking that some of the A. N. A. fellows would tire, too, of seeing my name so much in print; that was one reason I thought to refuse, but I didn't want them to come back at me a second time, so I consented. My subject is “Numismatic and Otherwise.” (Reads paper.)

Motion made, seconded and carried that Mr. Moore's paper be accepted with thanks and printed in *The Numismatist*.

(Mr. Moore's paper will be published later.)

President Wormser—Mr. Markus, will you call on the next one?

Mr. Markus—I really have so many that you are going to get tired before we get through, but before you get tired I am going to inflict my own on you—“Inquiry Department Notes.” (Reads paper.)

(Mr. Markus' paper appears elsewhere in this issue.)

President Wormser—Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Inquiry Department. What is your pleasure in the matter? I think it would be in order to move its acceptance and the reappointment of Mr. Markus for another year.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report of the Inquiry Department be accepted with thanks and that Mr. Markus be appointed as head of it for another year.

President Wormser—What is the next paper, Mr. Markus?

Mr. Markus read a paper, “Our Numismatic Successors,” by Thomas L. Elder, New York City, which will be published later.

President Wormser—What is your pleasure in reference to the paper?

Dr. Henderson—I move that it be turned over to the editor of *The Numismatist*, with the thanks of the convention to the author.

Motion carried.

Mr. Markus—I would like to suspend the reading of these papers, because we have something of greater importance and benefit to us. We would like to have our beloved President, Mr. Wormser, tell us of his experiences on his trip in the last few weeks.

President Wormser: Friends, I really thought this was more or less in the nature of a paper, but I am entitling it, "Numismatics Seen and Heard Abroad," and I have half a case outside, that is taken somewhat as illustrations in connection with my talk.

"Numismatics Seen and Heard Abroad."

You probably know that I just managed to squeeze past the U. S. immigration authorities on Friday in time to get here for the opening of our convention. My first official act in the United States was to look for the August issue of *The Numismatist* and to see what the latest convention plans and developments were. I was greatly surprised to read that I was expected to be the bearer of numismatic diplomatic secrets involving news of great importance.

I am very much disappointed that matters of numismatic moment which I gathered during my travels have been few and far between. Particularly was my trip a disappointment, owing to the fact that in the short space of time I tried to cover such a large territory that it was impossible to go into any one phase of the trip with any degree of thoroughness. However, if you will forbear with me and not consider me a pure and unadulterated egoist, I shall be glad to tell you of a few things of numismatic interest that came under my observation during my wanderings.

Our first stop was Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the very first day after our arrival we decided to hunt for a public coin collection. The National Library seemed to us the most probable location, and with the aid of a very poor French vocabulary my card as President of the A. N. A. proved a perfectly valid introduction and identification. We were informed that the numismatic belongings of the Library had been transferred to some other institution, but we were shown some very splendid treasures, whose nucleus was the Library of the Regent of Brazil, Don John VI. During our subsequent days in Rio we discovered that the numismatic collection was located in a historical museum, to which I received an introduction too late to be able to avail myself of it. However, we paid a visit to the Casa da Moeda, in other words the mint, whose director, Sr. Honorio Hermeto, speaks French fluently and extended to me a most cordial reception. He put at my disposal an employee of the establishment, who showed us first the small coin collection, and which contains some very fine medals that had been designed by some Brazilian artists and struck at the mint, and also some very interesting patterns, among them a dollar-size silver piece with bust in admiral's uniform of Dom Pedro I. We next were shown the engraving department, where some very beautiful designs for paper money, as well as stamps, were being turned out. You will find in my exhibit a postal-card view of the exterior of the mint building.

Leaving the front part of the building, we were led into a beautiful courtyard decorated with tropical plants and palm trees and surrounded on its other three sides with well-kept low factory buildings. One side of the court is occupied by the Government printing plant, where the paper money is fabricated, while the farther side contains the actual coining rooms, and we observed the coining presses in operation.

The metal blanks of silver for the two milreis pieces and of composition metal for the one milreis pieces, as I understand it, are furnished to the Government by foreign firms, and at the mint the blanks are punched out of the bar metal and the coins struck. At the end of the visit the Director promised a gift of several medals for our collection, which I was to call for upon our return visit to Rio. Unfortunately, this visit never took place, as on the return voyage the boat did not stop long enough to again visit the city.

As for an opportunity to pick up coins in Rio, this is very limited, al-

though I visited the greater part of the foreign exchange places that I could find. There are several very prominent collectors in Rio, and their special field, naturally, is Brazilian coins. A specialized collection of this country can run into the thousands of different varieties. I am happy to say that several of these collectors gladly volunteered to join our Association as members.

Mr. Guinle is recognized as the biggest collector of Brazilian coins and is a man of great wealth, and has generously offered his coin collection to the Brazilian nation. Unfortunately, this was one of my unaccomplished tasks, and, owing to the accelerated trip of my steamer, I did not have the good fortune to meet Mr. Guinle personally or to see his collection. Another prominent collector who has joined our Association is Mr. Chas. A. Baumann, who also specializes in Brazilian and through whose courtesy I discovered a fact hitherto unknown to me and of which I believe a few others of you have not heard before. Those of you who are interested in South American gold coins are familiar with the great rarity of the Brazilian counterstamped gold bars of the period of the eighteenth century. The interesting fact which Mr. Baumann called to my attention is that these bars did not have currency alone, but that they were supposed to be accompanied by an official assayer's certificate, confirming exactly the weight and value of the coin as contained in the counterstamp. Just a few days ago Mr. Baumann was kind enough to send me a plaster cast of the gold bar he owns and a photograph of the certificate accompanying it. I also had the pleasure to have Mr. Baumann show me some of his treasures.

After Rio we spent a few brief days in the city that is considered the most progressive industrially—Sao Paulo—of which you have probably read a good deal in the press lately as having been the seat of a recent revolution. Personally, I felt very badly to read of this, as it is a magnificent, apparently prosperous, up-to-date city, and it is depressing to think of it being even partly demolished by the shot and shell of a revolution. I was told that in this city a numismatic society was just being formed and met several of its members. Mr. Ravache was kind enough to give me a blank form of one of these gold-bar certificates, which I am showing in my exhibition case. I also had the pleasure of meeting the very delightful Dr. Marra, another prominent collector of Brazilian coins, and spent a pleasant two hours with him looking at some of his treasures.

Our next stopping point was Buenos Aires, and very good fortune brought me into contact with numismatics within two hours of landing from the steamer. The busiest little thoroughfare, of European appearance both as to shops and people, is the Calle Florida, and Mrs. Wormser and I strolled through it in the dusk, admiring its hustling multitudes and its beautiful shop windows. Can you imagine my excitement when in front of a large medallie establishment the word "numismatica" struck my eye? We found ourselves in front of the shop of the Fabrica Nacional de Medallas of Mr. Constante Rossi, and what I had seen was the seal of the Historical and Numismatic Association of Buenos Aires, which this establishment had manufactured. The members of the firm directed me to the Museo Bartholome Mitre and its Secretary, Sr. Zabala, and when I explained to them our Association and its objects and told them about our publication they evinced great interest in us. The products of this firm are very fine works of medallie art and, in my opinion, rank equal to the products of the French school. Mr. Rossi was sufficiently interested in us and wanted us North Americans to get acquainted with Argentinian medallie art, so he was kind enough to dedicate to us a number of the products of his establishment, which I am also showing in my exhibition as additions to our collection.

Subsequently we visited the Museo Mitre, where at the time of my visit I was also fortunate enough to find the president of the association, Sr. Leguizamon. The museum was founded by Dr. Mitre, who was a national figure in Argentina life, having been the founder of the great daily, *La Nacion*, and as such he was recognized as a national educator and patron of arts and sciences. He founded a great library at this museum on the subject of South America and recognized the importance of numismatics as an aid to the study of history by also assembling in connection with the library this wonderful coin collection. I had the good fortune to look over this collection also, which was particularly rich in Argentinian gold onzas. As luck would have it, I seemed to be in time for a meeting of the Historical

and Numismatic Association, to which I was invited, for Saturday, May 24th. At the last minute, however, it was my bad luck that the meeting had to be called off, as this date was declared a national holiday. However, I visited another private museum of Sr. Isaac Fernandez Blanco. Sr. Blanco has a splendid collection of objects of Argentine historical interest displayed in his own private house, and on certain days of the week this is opened wide to the public. Upon presentation of my A. N. A. card, his nephew, Sr. Obregon, extended every possible courtesy to me and personally showed me the very large number of numismatic objects which formed part of the exhibition. Among these were particularly prominent a quantity of silver Argentinian proclamation pieces (Juras), as I understand they are called.

I also received a very cordial official reception at the National Library, which, however, did not feature particularly numismatic material, although they possess a collection of modern medals. And finally, last but not least, through the courtesy of Sr. Eshayde, one of the directors of the Museo Municipal, a special visit was arranged, during which I had an opportunity to look at all the treasures contained in their numismatic collection, among them a fine collection of South American gold and an almost complete collection of Argentine money, including all the onzas. Note that I say all, which means both the onzas of 1836 and 1842, with a portrait of Rosas, and truly my mouth watered at the numismatic feast. The collection also contained some Paraguayan gold coins, the existence of which no one else that I asked about them ever seemed to have heard. This numismatic collection was founded by Sr. Zemborain, and on his death were given to the City of Buenos Aires.

When I embarked for South America I was told particularly about two of the famous South American collections, the Ramos collection, in Brazil, and the Rosas collection, in Buenos Aires; but upon inquiry they proved non-existent. The former I understand has been sold to Mr. Guimle, and the latter was sold at public sale a few years ago, being dispersed completely and having brought very low prices.

This practically ends our South American numismatic experiences. Our next visit was to London, where I paid a visit, unfortunately very brief, to the British Museum. Unfortunately, Mr. Hill was on sick leave, but Mr. Allen extended to me every possible courtesy. The exhibition cases of the numismatic section are well arranged and contain some splendid Renaissance medals and a very fine selection of English coins illustrating history. Also, a splendid selection of ancient coins. One of the attractive features, most useful to visitors, is a series of booklets as well as postal cards, which are for sale to the public and which should be an aid in making numismatics attractive to the general public. It was particularly thrilling to see some of the tags in the cases contained in the private cabinets, which date back to the eighteenth century, the national coin collection having been started under the rule of one of the Georges and having been greatly enriched in the beginning of the nineteenth century by donations by the Bank of England.

Numismatics in England seems quite popular, as Selfridge's Department Store had on view a large collection of badges and decorations and had issued a catalog describing them. I did not find the opportunity to visit this, however. At Wembley also, where, as you know, a great British Empire Exhibition is being held, numismatics has come somewhat into its own, as a great many of the colonies show sets of their coinages. India has several very fine exhibition cases of the products of the Calcutta Mint. The State of Kutch is selling sets of its gold coins in cases, and the British Mint particularly, I am told, although I did not see it, shows a very representative collection of English coins, and is running a very interesting modern coin press, and alongside of it shows the primitive method of coining at the time of King Alfred the Great, striking a souvenir medal similar to the ancient design, the workmen being in the costume of King Alfred's time.

I also acquainted myself with the exhibition of Waterlow Sons, Ltd., whose establishment has been engaged in printing notes for banks and governments since 1811, and who showed specimens of their banknote printing, from early notes of about 1850 to notes of governments all over the world, also of some Canadian banknotes nearer home. This firm, I am told, also prints the present British 10-shilling and one-pound notes, while the more time-honored 5-pound notes of the Bank of England are printed by this institution.

Our next numismatic stop was Paris, and there we had the great pleasure of finding some of our home friends. We spent much time and did a great deal of exploring with the Raymonds, and also met one of our members, Mr. Vollmer, and his wife, from Los Angeles, with whom we had some very good times, not always numismatic, together.

I visited the Bibliotheque Nationale, and especially the younger Monsieur John Babelon, who is one of the assistant curators there, but I did not meet the director himself, Monsieur Dieudonné.

Monsieur Babelon showed me some of the coins that were stored in the cases there. The cases are the original ones in which this particular collection was started, under Louis XIV, so coin collecting over there goes back quite a long ways, and it was very thrilling to think that we were looking at cases that Louis XIV had been looking over.

Outside of the private rooms are three large exhibition rooms containing a great number of ancient coins, and also a very fine selection of French coins, among which I noted particularly a good many pieforts, very rare coins struck on thick planchets, of the French kings and the feudal lords. Also, I particularly was interested in some very large gold medals of the fourteenth century, I think, commemorating the expulsion of the English.

I also noted a 20-stater gold piece of Eucratides of Bactria, and two Roman gold bars. The unfortunate part, it seems to me, about most of these continental collections, particularly the one in Paris, is that they only open at certain hours and certain days in the week. In our country I think we are much more liberal. We keep our museums and libraries open throughout the week so that people can come in any time it suits them. Over there the chances are that on the day you try to go there you will find it closed.

Mr. Raymond and myself also undertook a numismatic expedition to the French mint, the Hotel de la Monnaie, as it is called, and we were amply repaid for having gone there.

They have a very nice collection. The greater part consists of medals, but they also have some fine French coins, especially pieforts; the 10-Louis piece of, I think, Louis XIII, one of the large gold coins; and they have some very interesting modern coins, Spanish 100-pesetas piece of 1871, and Greek 100 and 50 drachme pieces; and again some of those large gold medals on the expulsion of the English. We didn't have the time to go through the coining rooms themselves, although they are open to the public at certain hours on certain days.

The French Mint seems to engage to some extent in the manufacture of medals in general, I think. Our United States mints only manufacture official medals, but the French mint undertakes the striking of medals in general, and you can take your selection of a large quantity of medals and order them. My time there was very short and I didn't have very much time to wait for the striking of medals, but in one of the cases they had four small gold medals. I am telling you this to show you the process through which this goes. They appealed to me very much as they were rather pretty, and particularly characteristic headdresses of the princesses and queens that were represented on these medals, and I asked whether they could sell those to me. They said, "Well, you have to buy the gold and then we strike them for you, then you can get them." I said: "It is too bad, but I cannot wait for them." And they said: "Well, we will let you have these, but you have to bring in the gold." So they took the medals that were in the cases and weighed them, and from that they determined how much gold was necessary and exactly how much gold I needed. They gave me the address of an assayer whose gold would be satisfactory to them; that they could rely on his weight, fineness, and so forth. I went to that place, bought my gold in bars, went back to the mint, and they weighed the gold and tested it, and I got an order to go upstairs and get my medals. I got my medals the next day, after I had paid for the cost of striking them. It struck me as a rather interesting process of getting these things. It is very nice to go there and bring home a souvenir of the French mint. The mint also sells a set of postcards. I think there are 25 in a set. I have shown them outside in the case, and that is really very interesting propaganda, showing the coin collection, the interior of the mint, and the building.

Our next numismatic experience was a visit to the collection in Geneva. This is something I found out, characteristic of Switzerland. There are a number of public coin collections, and they especially feature the local history. In Switzerland most of the different cantons had their own coin-

age, and in the particular localities they specialized in collecting the coins of that locality. In Geneva the collection is located in the Municipal Art Museum, beautifully displayed, in large cases, and several rich Genevese gentlemen have interested themselves in times past to complete the collection. It is said to be one of the best collections of Geneva coins. The lady in charge there was very courteous and did not hesitate a moment to take coins out of the cases to show them to me. The visit was very much worth while.

The next numismatic stop was Lucerne. A great many of you have probably been there if you have been to Europe, but it isn't generally known what sort of a coin collection they have. The coin collection is contained in the Citizens Library. There, again, they were very courteous to me and did not hesitate about opening up the safe for me. They have about 20 trays full of a special collection of Lucerne coins. Lucerne coins are very rare, and they have a good many silver coins struck in gold, some large-sized gold coins, and dollar-sized ones, a very showy collection, some very fine gold medals, and after I had finished looking at them, the gentleman in charge said, "Now, as long as I have this safe open I am going to show you something very fine."

He got out a great big volume, which was the Chronicle of Lucerne, written some time around, I think, 1520, by a cleric, and every page had a colored painting on it opposite the writing. It was a wonderful antique and undoubtedly a volume of tremendous value. It was certainly a great pleasure to get a look at that, and if it hadn't been for numismatics I wouldn't have seen it. The pictures were illustrative of the entire history of the time. One picture I recall was very cruel, of some people being tortured on the rack; another picture was very beautiful, the entry of the emperor to the city, and another showed his exit after he had visited there a few days. It was a most interesting volume.

I hunted up the gentleman in charge of the cabinet, who had been responsible for the gathering of it, although, of course, the money was furnished by the citizens who were interested in the library. He was a master baker and a very interesting gentleman. He had written a complete catalog of the coins of Lucerne, which had been published in the *Revue Numismatique* some years ago. He also seemed to be very cordial and wanted to show me his collection, but, unfortunately, time did not permit.

In Lucerne I also discovered the building where most of the very beautiful coinage of Lucerne was struck. The building is now used as a factory, but has a beautiful carved oak door overtopped by the seal of Lucerne, flanked by carved stone lions holding cornucopias filled with coins. I managed to get a local photographer to furnish me with a picture of the door and building, and they are shown in my exhibition case.

The next numismatic stop was a visit to Zurich. I called on Mr. Burghart, with whom I had had previous correspondence, at the Central Library—the Central Bibliothek—and on my visit I was accompanied by my good old friend, Mr. Schulman, who was spending his vacation in Switzerland.

The nucleus of the collection there was founded by a Mr. Shintz as far back as the end of the eighteenth century. Mr. Schintz was a very patriotic Swiss citizen, and he evinced his patriotism by collecting all possible coins, except French, for he lived at the time the French occupied Switzerland. We can picture to ourselves at the time he was collecting that all he had to do was to watch the coins that came to his hand and put them aside. It is a wonderful collection. We discovered some great continental rarities. There were quadruple testones of Milan, and especially coins of Alsace, which isn't so far from Switzerland. There were square thalers of Alsatian cities, and the double thaler of Weissenburg. Those of you who know this series, Mr. Gillette and Mr. Bauer, will probably appreciate this, and a large series of coins of Freiburg and of Colmar, of Breisach and Hagenau, and then suddenly our eyes opened wide—we discovered a dollar of South America of Charles and Johanna. I think Mr. Sears will appreciate this. It was wonderful—a very, very rare South American item. We also discovered some rare Dutch pieces. Mr. Schulman never had seen them. We were only able to spend an hour there, but it was wonderful. There were no Swiss items in the collection, because they were housed at the Historical Museum. We didn't have time to go there.

The next and last numismatic stop that I made was at Munich. Our old friend Mr. Hirsch, of the firm of Otto Helbing Nachf., took me to the Alte

Academie, where the State coin collection is kept. I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Harbich, the director of the collection, and Dr. Buchenau, the curator, and Dr. Bahrens, whose title, I think, is assistant curator. That collection contains about everything numismatic that you can think of. There is a wonderful series of ancients, a wonderful series of Renaissance medals, particularly rich, something that never comes over here; cut stones which are the models for medals. They had, particularly, medallic decorations, early medals, portrait gold medals, usually, or silver medals gilt, with some jeweler's work around the edge, enamels, pearls hanging down from them—it was really a feast for the eye. There is so much that you cannot describe it. You cannot do it justice.

As my name is Wormser, Dr. Buchenau took special delight in showing me the coins of Worms, among them two double talers that were unique, of old bishops of the fifteenth or sixteenth century.

Then I saw the famous Salzburg collection. This cabinet has in it, I think, the best collection of coins of Salzburg in existence, and some two or three hundred years ago they were bought by a Duke of Bavaria, from a monastery in Salzburg for a very good sum even in those days—I think they said something like 10,000 gulden, and it must have been a good deal of money then, much more, relatively, than it would be today.

This collection was founded—you can imagine how good it is—by Duke Albert V, and his rule was between the years 1550 and 1580. I think the foundation of the collection goes back to about 1560 to 1570. I have a little book out in that same case in which is written a history of the collection—the origin of the collection. The collection was originally housed in an ivory cabinet, a beautiful carved ivory affair. This cabinet is such a wonderful work of art that they put it into another museum—the Culture Historical Museum. After that, toward the end of the seventeenth century, they housed the collection in Japanese cabinets. They are all there. They pull out the drawers and the coins are all there. It is a great treat to look at one of these collections. The particular richness of the collection is due to the fact that one Duke or Elector or King of Bavaria after another seems to have taken interest in adding to the collection, and this history describes how King Louis II in his leisure moments used to come to the collection and see what was to be added, and he would decide particularly that such and such coins were to complete the series. I was told it ranks next in importance and size to the Berlin collection.

Of course there were a good many dealers I visited, but the story of that doesn't fit into this report exactly. Wherever I went I received a most cordial reception and had a most interesting time, numismatically.

I would just make this suggestion to the A. N. A., that some of these people could, to advantage, be put on the official mailing list of The Numismatist. They would be very much interested in receiving our publication. I think they should receive it free of charge, and undoubtedly, if we would send it out that way we would occasionally receive their reports in return, and it would lead to an interchange of numismatic ideas. That recommendation I certainly would like to make, to be taken up either by the convention or the Board of Governors or to be acted upon automatically by our business manager.

Motion made that the report be published in The Numismatist and motion was seconded.

President Wormser—Do you want to take any action with reference to supplying the institutions?

Mr. Duffield—How many do you think there are?

President Wormser—I should say about a dozen; perhaps not that many.

Mr. Bauer—I met another gentleman in Munich who showed me a Flapper Dollar and he asked for a ten-cent piece. I promised to send it to him. But they do take an interest in things that we wouldn't expect them to, and, therefore, I think it is a good idea to put the curators of these museums in the different countries on our mailing list. Surely it is good advertising for the A. N. A., and if one of us happens to be abroad while on a vacation, they receive us with open arms.

Mr. Duffield—While there is a great deal of truth in that, it doesn't seem fair to require American museums and libraries to send \$2 for a subscription to the magazine, and then put foreign museums and libraries on the list free, does it?

Mr. Bauer—Mr. President, I would like to say to Mr. Duffield that the curator there said to me: "I would have had that ten-cent piece, only we have no funds to buy any coins with." The old kings have died off and so they have no way at all of enriching their collections.

Mr. Gutttag—I believe in advertising and I believe there is no cheaper way of advertising than having our magazine go around the world. It really makes us become better acquainted and better known to the foreigners. As far as the United States is concerned, we are known fairly well, and those who really want the magazine can afford to pay for it, while the people abroad cannot. I am sure if they had money they wouldn't ask for it for nothing.

Mr. Yawger—How much do they cost?

Mr. Duffield—The subscription is \$2 a year. The actual cost isn't that of course. So far as our funds go, we are able to stand that expense; but it is the principle of the thing to which objection can be made. If some librarian in this country happened to be traveling in Europe and should be told there that they are receiving *The Numismatist* free, and at the same time the librarian was paying \$2, he would probably wonder about the discrimination.

Mr. Thorson—We are trying to further the interest of our hobby, and we want to do that as much as possible; and I think it is sufficiently advantageous if, on different occasions like this recommended by our President, we would put institutions on our so-called free list. Every institution has such a list. I would heartily endorse the recommendations to send these various institutions *The Numismatist* free, especially to the worth-while places that have extended us courtesy or would be likely to extend us courtesy.

Vice-President Boyer took the Chair.

President Wormser—Mr. Chairman, I could possibly say something about how this could be done. Mr. Duffield's point is very well taken. We want to be fair in the matter, and we don't want to charge one man and not charge the other; but in this particular instance we only refer to institutions which would not be likely to become members and which also would not be likely to have any reason for wanting to subscribe to our magazine, and, on the other hand, could give us something in return. When we are sending *The Numismatist* to the state collections, they have certain publications which they undoubtedly, out of pure courtesy or mutual understanding, would be willing to furnish us in exchange. We could have some preliminary correspondence on that subject. I am also thinking, if we should send *The Numismatist*, for instance, to the National Library of Buenos Aires—they would never think of subscribing to *The Numismatist*—we may get some more South American collectors interested in the A. N. A. and join as members. It is propaganda that would pay. The libraries over here that get *The Numismatist* are not libraries that could give us anything numismatically in return. They are simply reading libraries of general information and are taking *The Numismatist* because they need it for their files, the same as they might need the *Ladies' Home Journal* or the *Saturday Evening Post*. We are not attempting to have an exchange with them; they simply pay for their subscription, and, after all, it is not a general rule we are making, it is something that could be decided upon between the Chairman of the Board, the President and Mr. Duffield.

Mr. Duffield—In that case, if those institutions publish anything like we are doing, that would be of any benefit to us, we might place them on our exchange list, or we might send a copy for a year on trial, or something of that sort; but I hardly think it is fair to place a foreign institution on the free list and expect the libraries in this country to pay for it.

Mr. Newell—While I don't recall exactly how our rules state it, could we not make some of them corresponding members? In the Numismatic Society of New York our corresponding members get our publications, and we have similar institutions as corresponding members. They get our literature and we get theirs in return.

Mr. Duffield—We have no corresponding members; we might make them honorary members.

Mr. Gutttag—What we are selling here is to libraries that are not numismatic institutions. We are not trying to give them to libraries on the other side; only institutions interested in numismatics.

Chairman Boyer—Just as a suggestion, the A. N. A. might withhold a

certain amount of money and pay it over to The Numismatist for this matter.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the matter be left with the Board of Governors.

President Wormser resumes the Chair.

President Wormser—The motion, then, is that the report be accepted, published in The Numismatist, and that the recommendations be referred to the Board of Governors. Shall we proceed with the program, or leave the reading of further papers until tomorrow? I suggest we have one more paper and then adjourn.

Mr. Markus—The subject of this paper is "Numismatics and History," by George E. Pipes. He is one of the youngest members and he is very modest. He wrote a very short paper, but it is very interesting, and I wrote him that I wished it was five times as long.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the paper be accepted with thanks and printed in The Numismatist.

(Mr. Pipes' paper will be published later.)

Motion made, seconded and carried to adjourn until 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Adjournment at 5:30 P. M.

THIRD SESSION, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26.

The morning session of Tuesday, August 26th, was called to order at 10.45 by President Wormser.

President Wormser—This morning I received a telegram from another one of our good friends who used to come to conventions regularly, but has not been seen for some time.

"Moritz Wormser, Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland, Ohio:

"I hope the present convention will be the most interesting and successful that we have ever held. I regret exceedingly not to be able to meet with you this year. Best wishes to all.

"FOSTER LARDNER."

President Wormser—Has anyone else any communications they have received which should be called to the attention of the convention?

Secretary Wilson—I have two from boards of trade which should be brought up when we select a place for our next convention.

President Wormser—This is a good time to listen to reports, and I will call upon our District Secretary for Nebraska. Mr. Thorson, I think, has some interesting communications to make to us. I should have called for that yesterday when I asked for reports of officers.

Mr. Thorson—Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to report from Nebraska. I can hardly coincide with our friend, Mr. Yawger, who reports no activities in his community. I found otherwise during Coin Week. We had two displays in Omaha. I was instrumental in getting one in one of our largest banks there for ten days and distributed a number of pamphlets supplied, and, above all things, I secured the opening of the famous Reid Collection, in splendid cases, which is rated as the largest and best numismatic and autographic collection in the Central West, it having been closed for a number of years. I secured the opening of that for Coin Week. I received there a great many registrations, which will lead up to eventual memberships. However, I cannot report very many new members to date. I have the material to work with, and next year I hope to be able to report many more new members in my district.

A splendid token was given me in the form of an appointment, and if you will permit me to dwell, as our friend Markus did yesterday, on politics, I will be glad to tell you of it. Our esteemed Mayor is a popular Democrat, and I am a Bull Moose Progressive, so the appointment came as a surprise. He saw fit to appoint me on the Library Commission, and I am on the committee that has full charge of the new collection. Hereafter I will probably be able to render more service than in the past for our hobby, having charge of this enormous collection, which, I was advised before leaving, would be given special attention from now on. That is quite a credit, I believe, to the numismatic world, especially in the West. I feel that, if pos-

sible, some recognition in the way of a letter might go to the Mayor from this Association for his appointment of one of our members on that commission. It would be in order and very much appreciated. I cannot say much more for our district, as I have been busy with other business affairs which have somewhat restrained me from more activity. I hope I will be able to report better progress and more of it at our next meeting. Thank you Mr. President.

Motion made, seconded and carried that Mr. Thorson's report be accepted with thanks and that his recommendation in regard to a letter to the Mayor of Omaha be referred to the Resolutions Committee.

President Wormser—Are there any other reports to offer? Does Pittsburgh have any report to make?

Mr. Gies—We have a fine display in the corner room in the Carnegie Institute, and it has been there since February.

Mr. Davis—Chicago has, through the gift of Mr. Dunham, acquired quite a collection of coins, and Mr. Dunham has been spending considerable time in arranging and cataloging them. They are now being placed on display. The collection includes a good many ancient and mediaeval coins. I think there is nothing modern in the collection. Mr. Dunham has been working several hours a day for several months in getting the collection in order.

President Wormser—We have with us today a gentleman who has not been at our conventions before—Rev. Doctor Betten. He wants to tell us something in a few words.

Rev. Doctor Betten—I have here a few coins that have the value of 8,000,000 mark, and I want to present them to the museum of your Association for our society. The remarkable things are the inscriptions on them. They are given in the dialect of the locality. There are many inscriptions on these so-called war coins that are of a humorous nature, and the fact that they are in the dialect makes them doubly humorous.

One is worth 5,000,000 mark. The coins come from a little town of about 5,000 inhabitants and have no circulation outside of that town. On this there is on one side the figure 5, on the other side there is a poor fellow with his pockets both pulled out, and there is nothing in them, and he says, "I, poor fellow." On the other side the inscription says: "It is in the old light." In that locality the "old light" is the name for the period from full moon to new moon, so it is the time when the light is going down and slowly disappearing. And it winds up by saying: "What will be the end of it?"

Here is another—the 2,000,000 coin. These are aluminum. There are three figures which are important in the history of the little town, namely, 811, 1343, and 1816. The first date, 811, was the time of Charlemagne, the time when this little town is first mentioned in some document. In 1343 that town came under the control of the Archbishop or Elector of Cologne, and 1816 is the time when the town came under the Prussian Government and became a part of the Province of Westphalia. On the 2,000,000 mark piece there is on one side a gentleman who doesn't look as if he had been starving. He is looking at some merchandise and asks: "What does that cost?" On the other side there is an inscription which, translated, means, "Money galore, but nothing to buy."

These are the coins. It isn't a great present, but I will give them to the museum of the Association.

While I was sitting here yesterday I thought of the fact that the English textbooks of history, and, on the whole, English historians, lay much more stress on representations of coins in connection with their history and history in general than do the American textbooks. You may look up any of the current high school textbooks in America and you will not find mentioned many coins; but if you take an English handbook of history, especially if it is of English history, you will find for almost every king one or more coins which he issued. That was very interesting for me to observe while I was sitting here yesterday. This is always the case with other books written by Englishmen. For instance, there is a large history of the Popes. There are two men who write the history of the Popes; one is an Englishman, the other a German. The Englishman begins with the year 590 and intends to go as far as 1450, the middle of the fifteenth century, the century when America was discovered. This gentleman has now come as far as about 1300—not quite that far. The other gentleman, the German pastor, begins at about 1450 and hopes to come to the present time, which, however,

he will not succeed in doing. He is now as far as 1590 and he is an old man, 72 years of age, so it is probable that if it required 16 large volumes to get from 1450 to 1590, he will not succeed in compiling the volumes that will be needed for the rest.

The English writer, however, shows the peculiarity that when he has treated of the history of a Pope he never fails to say something about the coins he issued, and he does that as soon as any coins are on record, either paper or metal. They do not go as far back as the Roman coins, because they start only at a time when the Popes, either practically or in a generally recognized manner, were the sovereigns of Rome and the so-called Papal States; but as soon as that period begins and as soon as the Popes have possessed the right to coin their own money he begins speaking about the coins of the Popes. If he cannot give the representations, he at least describes the coins for you. You can look them up in big collections.

Incidentally, it is also an interesting thing to know that the coins, the shape of the coins, is a sort of clue to the cultural standing, to the civilization of the time. Now, take those first, oldest Papal coins, that date, if I remember rightly, from about 750.

Mr. Chapman—I have one; I will bring it in and show it to you.

Rev. Doctor Betten—These coins are extremely plain, and they evidently show that at that time in Rome the art of working metal was not very perfect. These emergency coins, struck by little towns, are much more perfect and show a much greater skill in working metals than do those Papal coins of 750. I don't know whether the other coins struck at the same time by other rulers are much better. I don't think so, with the exception of those struck at that time in Constantinople, because Constantinople at that time was the most educated, the most civilized city in the world. Now, gentlemen, I thank you for having given me a chance to air my thoughts, which came to me while I was sitting among you yesterday.

Mr. Zerbe—Mr. President, it is my pleasure to ask the convention to give a vote of thanks to the Reverend Father for not only his presentation to our collection but also for his much appreciated and informative remarks.

Motion seconded and, upon a vote, carried.

President Wormser—Gentlemen we have just received in our midst one of our old friends, whom we have missed a great deal. I want you to all rise and welcome our dear young friend, Mr. Judson Brenner. I will now turn over the floor to our chairman of the Committee on Papers, Mr. Markus, so we can hear some more of the very interesting papers which he has labored hard to obtain for us.

Mr. Markus—It is always a great pleasure to us to hear from our European friends, and I consider it a personal tribute from the gentleman in sending us a paper. He submitted a list of subjects that he would like to write on, and among those he submitted I chose "The Development of the Taler." It is by Dr. Julius Cahn, of Frankfort, Germany. He is inexpressibly glad to have the American numismatists request him to send a paper. He considered it a high honor. Mr. Wormser had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman while he was in Frankfort-on-the-Main and he expressed his feelings to us, as Mr. Wormser told us yesterday. (Reads paper.)

Motion that the paper be accepted with thanks to the donor and the paper be published in its entirety in *The Numismatist*. Motion seconded and upon a vote carried.

(Mr. Cahn's paper is published elsewhere in this issue.)

Mr. Chapman—I would like to make a few brief remarks. On the early notes of 1709 to 1714 of the State of New York you will find the valuation is expressed in so many lion dollars. I have often been asked what that meant, and it was only recently that I discovered what it does mean. It means the lion dollar of Holland, which had a rampant lion on it, and evidently was the dollar at the time of the issue of those notes.

I would like to say, in regard to publicity, that I have found one little thing I am doing in Philadelphia that may be of benefit to others and carried out by other members, and that is in the schools that are teaching ancient history, helping them by loaning them coins of the Roman Emperors that the children may be studying the history of. I supply them without charge, so it is not a question of feeling embarrassed in asking for them. The children have expressed their pleasure, and the teachers say the children visualize the portraits of the emperor and the entire period much better

when they have seen them; otherwise they don't feel any different toward Nero than they do to Hadrian or Trajan.

President Wormser—Is the Auditing Committee ready to report?

Mr. Davis—The Auditing Committee has examined the books of the Treasurer and the Secretary and have found them correct. We submit this as our report, and it was entered on the books.

Motion made to accept and file the report of the Auditing Committee and that the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer be placed on file as correct. Motion was seconded and, upon a vote, carried.

President Wormser—I would like to have a motion that we set 2 o'clock as a special order of business for the discussion of the report of the Resolutions Committee. It is a little bit out of order to make a motion on a report which hasn't been heard yet, but it will expedite matters.

Motion made, seconded and carried that 2 o'clock be set aside as the special order of business for discussing the report of the Resolutions Committee.

President Wormser—We will now hear the report of the Resolutions Committee.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. President, your committee, consisting of Mr. Horner, Mr. Thorson, Mr. Langenheim, Mr. Gillette and myself, have had two meetings, and we have a few recommendations to make.

1. Resolved, That we recommend that the Secretary be instructed to communicate to such South American and European institutions or curators who presented medals or other numismatic mementoes to our President on his trip, which are to be added to the Society's collection, our appreciation and thanks for the same.

2. Resolved, That the committee favors the Coin Week activities; that the same was of very great benefit and furthered the interest of numismatics, and that we recommend further activity along these lines.

3. Resolved, That we recommend that a list of members of the A. N. A. be published in the January issue of *The Numismatist* each year, and that the expense thereof, unless provided for by donation or otherwise, be charged against the general funds of the Association.

4. Resolved, That we recommend that *The Numismatist* be sent for at least one year to such foreign institutions or societies, not exceeding 15 in number, as the Board of Governors may select, and that the expense thereof be appropriated from the general funds of the Association.

5. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to construct an authentic booklet of numismatic subjects, the same to be issued under the auspices of the A. N. A., and thereafter distributed among the District Secretaries, principally for the use of the press and others desiring accurate information on the A. B. C's of numismatics in all its branches.

Further, the committee recommends that prior to the conventions a special committee be appointed to supply press information.

Mr. President, might I just take a minute of the time here to state that a great many of our members yesterday took pains to give interviews to reporters and go over collections which are on exhibition, and the result of the interviews you saw in the morning papers. For instance, here is one: They went on describing our President, and then they come on with this: "Next to him sat Mr. G. J. Bauer, a slender, tall, handsome individual." I can't see what bearing that had on the subject of numismatics—whether I was a fat man or a lean man. That is some of the stuff that was published. I really spent 15 or 20 minutes going over the early history of coinage, and especially Roman coins, and then see what was published in the paper.

6. Resolved, That we recommend that the Resolutions Committee be made effective and useful as a steering committee of each convention, as follows:

First, that all officers and committees give to such Committee on Resolutions, at once upon its appointment, an outline of measures and resolutions or suggestions from reports and papers which are of outstanding importance, to be considered by such committee, and that all papers containing such suggestions be turned over to the committee; that the committee call a meeting on the same day of its appointment, and anyone having important matters to be suggested, lay the same before such Resolutions Committee;

that the committee's report be submitted as early as possible to the convention and that the President call for reports of the Resolutions Committee as one of the preferred orders of business at such convention meeting.

7. Resolved, That we call attention to the report of the Librarian requesting additional coins and other numismatic material for the A. N. A. collection, also for more books, pamphlets and catalogs, supplying much-needed sources for numismatic information, and we call upon members to be as generous in their contributions as possible.

Memorandum—Whereas the committee discussed the question of attempting to regulate the uniformity of prices of commemorative coins left in the hands of commissions after distribution of the issue, it was feared that any interference or suggestions on our part might either be ignored or else might tend to discourage the issue of such coins, which we understand the authorities would only be too glad for an excuse to do away with.

President Wormser—Gentlemen, you have heard the partial report of the Resolutions Committee. I am sure that there will be further reports as the committee goes along. I think it would be in order, if I may suggest it, that we accept the report and discuss it under the head of new business as already voted, at 2 o'clock. I should say receive the report instead of accepting it.

Upon a motion made and seconded a vote was taken and the motion to receive the report and discuss it at 2 o'clock as previously voted was carried.

President Wormser—Mr. Wilson has another communication from one of our friends which I will ask him to read.

"Mr. Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary:

"Dear Sir—I feel very sorry to be obliged to say to you that it will be impossible for me to be at the A. N. A. convention. I hope, however, it will be the best yet, and I shall enjoy reading about it after it is all over. Wishing you all a pleasant and enjoyable time, I am, very truly,

"CHARLES W. MORSE."

President Wormser—The hour approaches for the closing of the nominations. I think it is now in order to call for our next order of business. The chairman of the Committee on Nominations, Dr. Henderson, will please report on the nominations made officially.

Report of the Committee on Nominations.

Dr. Henderson—Mr. President and Members, it is going to be very difficult for the committee to make a report on these nominations. As most of you are aware, the nominations are still open, to close at 12 o'clock today. These names have come to you as the result of the work of the Committee on Nominations. I might say a word to this effect. We made our best efforts, Mr. Thorson, Mr. Swanson and myself, to secure two or more nominations for each office. We have fallen down in our efforts. I don't know whether it is your fault or the Committee's fault or the fault of the officary of the Society. There are also some names that do not appear on this proxy ballot that I am sure will be placed in nomination at this convention. So far, the only nominee for President is Mr. Moritz Wormser, of New York, our worthy President.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the nominations be closed.

President Wormser—That motion is out of order until 12 o'clock.

Dr. Henderson—I have the floor and I am going to retain the floor. The nominations are closed.

Dr. Henderson—For First Vice-President we have Mr. Alden Scott Boyer, of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Ludger Gravel, of Montreal, Canada.

Mr. Boyer—I want to withdraw my name in favor of Mr. Gravel.

Motion made, seconded and carried that nominations for First Vice-President be closed.

Dr. Henderson—For Second Vice-President we have Mr. Charles H. Fisher, of Cleveland, and Mr. Nelson T. Thorson, of Omaha.

Motion made, seconded and carried that nominations for Second Vice-President be closed.

Dr. Henderson—For General Secretary we have Mr. R. Edward Davis, of Chicago, Ill. Are there any further nominations?

Mr. Chapman—Yes. I nominate Mr. Wilson. Not that I oppose Mr. Davis, but when you have a man who has filled the position as Mr. Wilson has, he has the business in hand, and I think if Mr. Davis will kindly wait for about five years we will be glad to elect him.

Mr. Davis—I shall be very happy to wait five years, and I wish to withdraw in favor of Mr. Wilson.

Dr. Henderson—I might add that Mr. Wilson has been nominated from several different sources. His name, I believe, has been presented for General Secretary on every list that came to the committee, but he had the advantage of leaving his name off this list, so it is a printer's error.

Mr. Wilson—I didn't want to take the honor. There are about 900 members, and I think somebody else ought to take a chance at it.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the nominations for General Secretary be closed.

Dr. Henderson—For Librarian we have Edward D. Putnam, of Rochester, N. Y.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the nominations for Librarian be closed.

Dr. Henderson—For Chairman of the Board of Governors we have Harry H. Yawger, of Indiana, Pa.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the nominations be closed.

Dr. Henderson—For members of the Board of Governors, four to be elected, we have the following nominees: B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas; Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio; George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.; Edward T. Newell, New York City; Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; George A. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.; Charles H. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio; Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.; Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.; Charles B. Turrill, San Francisco, Cal. The name of Dr. J. M. Henderson has already been withdrawn.

Mr. Chapman—I would like to add the name of Mr. Thorson, of Omaha.

Dr. Henderson—Are there any further nominations for the Board of Governors. If not, I will entertain a motion to close the nominations.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the nominations be closed.

Dr. Henderson—I thank you Mr. President. That is all.

President Wormser—We thank the Committee on Nominations for their hard, earnest work, and I think a motion to that effect is in order.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report be accepted and the committee be thanked for its labors and discharged.

President Wormser—We are ready for the report of the Proxy Committee. Mr. Wilson will have the floor.

Report of the Committee on Proxy Representation.

There were 346 proxies sent in, as follows:

Harry T. Wilson	236	Julius Gutttag	21
George H. Blake	20	L. A. Renaud	17
Charles Markus	12	Moritz Wormser	4
Elmer S. Sears	2	H. A. Sternberg	1
E. E. Shepardson	1	B. Max Mehl	2
George J. Bauer	1	Henry Chapman	8
F. G. Duffield	3	A. C. Hutchinson	4
Dr. J. M. Henderson	3		
E. T. Newell	2	Total	346
Farran Zerbe	5	Four returned unsigned and one returned by a non-member.	
H. H. Yawger	4		

Motion made, seconded and carried to accept the report of the Proxy Committee, with thanks, and discharge the committee.

President Wormser—I think before adjourning we have time to listen to one short paper.

Mr. Markus—Mr. President, I have papers enough to keep every spare moment of the convention occupied in listening, but I have no short one, and I would like to call on Mr. Newell to take us with him on his trip to Europe.

Mr. Newell Takes Us On a Numismatic Trip.

Mr. Newell—Mr. President and Gentlemen: I objected strenuously to that, but Mr. Markus would not listen. I think you will agree that he was mistaken. After our President's description of his very interesting trip I have little to say, for the simple reason that I had a most uneventful trip. I mean I simply went to one or two of the large cities and stayed there.

To me the most interesting thing was, of course, the various hordes I ran into, and of that I wrote a short letter of description to *The Numismatist* while I was away, so I don't want to mention that again; but it might be of a certain amount of interest for you to hear of one or two of the collectors abroad who are not generally heard of over here. One in Paris I have in mind, and then, also, several that have been collecting in Egypt for a great many years. There is quite a little group of collectors in Egypt of whom one never hears. They have no organization there. They are not inimicable to each other, but they would cut each other's throats when it comes to buying coins, and I don't know whether they ever could get together. Also, down there the situation is aggravated somewhat by nationality. For instance, the collectors are Englishmen, Armenians, Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks, and you all know how very much these various nations love each other. I don't believe they ever could get together.

The greatest collector in Cairo was, of course, Dattiri. He died two years ago. His collection is still in the possession of his widow and daughter. He has gotten together unquestionably the most extraordinary collection of Roman issues struck in Alexandria from Augustus to Diocletian. You probably know the catalog of his collection, which was published in 1902 or 1903, which contained about 7000 numbers, which is far beyond the numbers contained either in the British Museum or in the de Demetrio collection. Since 1902 or 1903 Dattiri more than doubled his collection, and what he considered as fit for his catalog were simply coins issued—well, I should put it in other words; he simply catalogued the coins in his collection that he thought were varieties. Besides these 12,000, he had a great many which he called duplicates, but which really are not; for instance, a figure facing to the right instead of the left, and so I should say his collection numbered about 17,000.

He himself told me that he felt certain that in his 20 or 30 years of collecting in Cairo over 500,000 coins had passed through his hands, and I think he underestimated it. He has a big home there, and the entire basement is given up to his collection. It is composed of several rooms, of which the largest is certainly larger than this room. He had rows of cases in which the coins lay, standing up on end, stacked against each other. It is simply unbelievable the number of coins that man had, but, of course, he disposed of a great many. He would buy large hordes, pick out what he wanted and then dispose of the remainder of the collection. At Ann Arbor, Mich., they have many coins they secured from him, and I believe at the Royal Ontario Museum they have a great many coins that came from his collection. But what will become of this collection I don't know.

The most important collector in Egypt today is, of course, the King of Egypt. He has, they say, a very extraordinary collection, too, but he collected only choice specimens. His was a purely amateur collection, not scientific. The King is very amiable and very glad to show his collection when he has the opportunity, but he is a very busy man, and the British situation and all his other friends keep him very busy, and he is very hard to find at home, so I was not able to see his collection. But I was assured that if I came to Egypt again and let them know about two months ahead of time I certainly would be able to see his collection.

There are several big collectors in Alexandria, one a cotton merchant, and one a tobacco merchant. One by the name of Adda collects only gold coins, and his collection is well worth seeing.

In Cairo the most attractive collector is an English doctor, Dr. Phillips, who has been collecting for a great many years, not only coins, but all kinds of antiquities. His collection is quite extraordinary. He is now retiring from certain lines and is concentrating on Ptolemaic and Alexandrian coins.

Then there are small collectors. One of the larger collectors who died recently was Arif Bey, who had a collection of what you might call junk, but, nevertheless, among that junk he had a number of extraordinary rari-

ties, and I was fortunate in being able to see his collection through his son. Arif Bey was an Assyrian Christian, who moved to Cairo 30 years ago, settled down, had a family, and I was invited by his son to their home. If I had not known that they were Christians I would never have suspected it. They live exactly as the native Egyptians, except that the ladies of the household are admitted to the sitting room with the gentlemen. The widow is a very nice old lady, and she entertained me with drinks and sweets, coffee and cigarettes and all sorts of murderous substances for several hours, and we had an amusing time. I happened to look up at the wall and there was a photograph of a very brawny gentleman. I thought he looked familiar, and I said: "Who is that?" And it turned out that it was Arif Bey's son, with whom I was dealing, and he was the Jack Dempsey of Egypt. I asked him if he was arranging a bout with Jack Dempsey, and he said if he came over he would knock him over the ropes. (Laughter.) I thought if such a meeting were arranged it would be of international interest.

While in Paris I met a collector of old standing, a gentleman who has written a great many very learned papers, Colonel Alotte de la Fuiye, who in his youth had been in the French Army. I think he had served in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. He must be nearly 70, if not more, and he is as enthusiastic as a new collector of about two years' standing. He has a splendid apartment outside of Versailles, and one room, about the size of this room, is devoted to coins, and also Babylonian tablets and things of that sort, which he is interested in. It is an extraordinary room. I trust that Mr. Chapman will forgive me when I say that Mr. Chapman's office looks as if it had been put in order by about fifteen people working hard for the last year, in comparison. (Laughter.) The old Colonel has three long tables in his room piled high with books and boxes full of coins and pots full of coins in the most indescribable confusion I have ever seen. I have never been in such a place, and the place for visitors was a little alley from the doorway to the window. You could hardly squeeze through; the books were piled on the floor, and the boxes were piled to the ceiling. The poor old gentleman had a cataract on each eye and he could just see out of one corner of one eye.

He had a long wall cabinet full of trays, and the coins I was interested in were in the top tray. He was a very short gentleman, and in order to get up there he had to pile a couple of books on a chair, and he climbed up, with my assistance. I was scared to death for fear I would have a disaster on my hands, and when he finally got to the top the tray was full of coins, and you can imagine the weight of them. But he is a charming gentleman and a great scholar. He is still writing, even though he can hardly see; but he has such a fund of knowledge that I believe he could keep on for another 25 years. He is one of the most interesting collectors abroad that I have ever met. I thank you gentlemen. (Applause.)

Motion made, seconded and carried that Mr. Newell's talk be accepted with thanks and spread upon the minutes.

President Wormser—Mr. Mehl you are the District Secretary for Texas. Have you anything to tell us?

Mr. Mehl—Not just now. I have been away from there for three weeks.

President Wormser—Mr. Markus, have you any further papers that we could hear at this time? If not I think we had better adjourn.

Motion made, seconded and carried to adjourn at 12:15.

FOURTH SESSION, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 26.

Called to order at 2 o'clock by President Wormser.

President Wormser—The special order of business is the discussion and action on the report of the Committee on Resolutions to date. I think the only way to take this up is to take each resolution separately.

Report of Resolutions Committee.

(Mr. Bauer reads Resolution No. 1.)

President Wormser—There is really only one that gave us medals, and that is a medal establishment. You might as well mention those particu-

larly and leave out the generalities. We admit that Brazil did promise us something, but I didn't get a chance to collect it.

President Wormser—Is there any discussion on this?

Upon a motion made and seconded it was carried that the resolution be adopted as corrected and that the Secretary be instructed accordingly.

(Mr. Bauer reads Resolution No. 2.)

Mr. Markus—Mr. President, in our little town we had an exhibition during Coin Week of a few more than 2000 pieces of coins and paper money and medals. It was not as well advertised as it might have been, and the people did not understand what we were trying to put on or put over, as some of them phrased it, but we held it in the lobby of a bank that cooperated with us to the fullest extent, gave us all the space they could, and then I stole about nine feet in length to give a better exhibition, and created such an interest that I got at the rate of from 40 to 50 letters every day for 10 days following the exhibit's conclusion, and many of them were not aware as to when it was going to be held. I had to tell them it was all over. We opened it on a Saturday night and held it every night of the following week. We had seven exhibitions of a complete exposition of all the money in the United States, and some from foreign countries—gold, silver, paper, etc. It created so much interest that two banks have already asked us if we would put on an exhibition for them. They are both building new banks and each wants an exhibition. It is a strenuous matter and a costly one, because we are few, and some of the members haven't any money at all, and the expense devolves on the rest of us. We have enough to put it on, and if Coin Week continues we are going to put on one, gladly and willingly, that will astonish the natives next year. That is the feeling of the little town of Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Brenner—Mr. President, I rather expected to be seen and not heard at this convention, but I cannot help but give my experience. In Youngstown I filled up seven windows of the bank there. The display was gotten ready on Saturday and I was surprised to learn that all the churches announced it, and the city schools announced it, and we had school after school come down and look at it. The paper reported it a number of times. It seems to me that if something could be gotten up that way, without any particular organization, to attract that much attention and interest, it would be a very good thing to do.

Mr. Zerbe—Mr. President, I happened to be on my vacation in California over Coin Week, and in San Francisco, where we have quite an active society, a great deal of local interest was developed in money. When we use the word money in the collective sense we are sowing seeds for numismatics. At the suggestion of Mr. Hansen, the secretary of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, we provided a neat sign. They interested about 50 or 60 bank officers in Greater San Francisco in this neatly printed card, and it was then placed in each bank: "NEXT WEEK IS OLD COIN WEEK. BRING IN YOUR OLD MONEY FOR DISPLAY." In addition to that, in so far as we had collectors that might be particularly friendly or conveniently located to some particular bank, those collectors were encouraged to make a little exhibit of their own material. Even in banks where they had no collectors' exhibits there were some of the banks' patrons and residents of the communities who brought in the old coins, to which the banks gave space in the window or lobby, and the only expense to our organization was about \$17 for the printing and distribution of the cards. Accompanying the cards were letters to the banks fully explaining and heartily endorsed by the Pacific Coast Society. We received their interest in so far as they could give us display room, both to the cards and the exhibits, and the results were highly gratifying.

In the Los Angeles district Mr. Milner Brown took an active part and had the interest of one of the banks which had the best window for display, and he provided from his collection a very creditable exhibition and stayed in charge throughout the time. I don't know how many days the exhibit was on. The newspapers gave it some publicity and stated there would be one sufficiently informed to answer questions in charge, and everyone was to come in for information. It was surprising the number of people who had material to be attributed, to seek information as to the valuation, and, incidentally, I know Mr. Brown was able to pick up some very desirable things.

I feel that if each one of our members would take the same interest in

his little community, I don't care how little it is so long as it has a bank, in every town there is something worth while, probably, and it is brought out. The member can feel that he is rendering a very satisfactory service for the Association or for himself, for the chances are that things may be brought to his attention which he didn't know existed and which he may profit by purchasing. I feel that each member is doing something not only for our Association by actively endorsing and supporting the movement as far as he can, but he is doing something for his community.

President Wormser—Is there any further discussion?

Motion made, seconded and carried to adopt it.

(Mr. Bauer reads Resolution No. 3).

Secretary Wilson—I would like to remark in that connection that I think it would be wise to publish, along with the name of the member, his collecting specialty. I have been requested from time to time to get the names of those who collect paper, or Scandinavian, or other coins, and I think our application reads: "Personal acquaintance with coin collectors in all parts of the United States." I think it would aid a collector a great deal to know what the man he is corresponding with specializes in.

Mr. Duffield—The understanding is, I suppose, that the General Secretary prepares this list with the collecting specialty mentioned.

Secretary Wilson—So far as possible, yes. But in too many cases they don't mention it. Another thing, gentlemen, it would be wise to have the applications state what they specialize in. I have sent a number of applications back with the request that this fact be inserted in the application. It has meant postage against the funds of the Association to do so. In fact I did that until I got tired of doing it.

Mr. Duffield—I would like to ask the committee if there is any particular reason why they selected the January issue. It seems to me an issue later on in the year would be better, as all memberships expire at the end of the calendar year and the renewals take place in the first few months of the new year. If you postpone the publication of such a list until the May or June issue, it would include only those who had paid for that year and it would be an up-to-date list and would not contain the names of those who have not renewed for the coming year.

Secretary Wilson—It was also suggested that it be prepared for distribution so that it would go out with the proxies without additional postage, if it was left in the hands of the Secretary as a separate list.

Mr. Duffield—If it is published in *The Numismatist*, I cannot understand why there is any need or demand for a separate list.

Secretary Wilson—It was suggested as a separate list to be mailed along with the proxies.

Mr. Duffield—Instead of being published in *The Numismatist*?

Secretary Wilson—That was the suggestion.

Dr. Cathcart—It occurred to me that it might be advisable to have it as a separate list. Many of us would like to have such a list in convenient form so that we can carry it around with us. The magazine is just a little too large for the pocket, and I think as we go from place to place it would be very convenient; we could make it a localized list. When we get into a place like Providence I would like to turn to the list, as I do in some of my other lines of collecting, and see who is there. We have to carry too many books around with us most of the time, anyway, and if we could have a small, convenient form, unless the expense of mailing it to the members is too great, it could be issued as a bulletin of the Association, couldn't it? I simply offer that as a suggestion.

Mr. Thorson—Speaking for the committee, in our opinion there was no definite date as to the time set for this list, and no definite form—whether it should be printed in *The Numismatist* or as a pamphlet. I would prefer to see a pamphlet or a leaflet. It would be more convenient than in the regular issue; and if our Manager sees July as the most convenient time, I am sure the committee would prefer that to January.

Dr. Henderson—As a suggestion, I personally think that the January issue would be the least desirable in which to send out the list. Perhaps the May issue would be the better, to get nearer a correct list, and it could be published and should be published as a supplement to *The Numismatist*, in that way not covering the pages of the magazine with the list.

Mr. Bauer—If the other members of the committee will concur with me,

I think we will accept that amendment as outlined by Dr. Henderson—that the list be published as a supplement, and if agreeable to Mr. Duffield, would July be better than January?

Mr. Duffield—I didn't have any reference to the month being busy or dull. My object was that if the list was printed, it ought to be printed after all, or practically all, renewals were in for the year, and they are all in by May or June at the latest. If it is published as a supplement, would you want the same size page as the magazine?

Mr. Bauer—I believe it was Mr. Cathcart's idea that this be published in some convenient form that could be carried in the pocket.

Mr. Duffield—Then it could hardly be published as a supplement.

Mr. Cathcart—I wouldn't make it a supplement. I would make it a bulletin—a separate bulletin of the A. N. A.

Mr. Bauer—Well, this committee didn't want to impose on the magazine an additional expense. That is one thing we had in mind.

Mr. Chapman—Couldn't it be done in double-line column to the page?

Mr. Duffield—Well, if you take a man's name, his collecting specialty and his street address and city and state, it will make a full line across the page, if not more than that in some cases. It is my opinion that if we are going to have it in pamphlet form it ought to be entirely separate from the magazine.

Mr. Marcuson—Mr. President, if I remember, in 1913 we issued a nice little book; then the Springfield Association issued one in 1914. It was handy to carry around, and I think it would pay us to spend a little extra for that.

President Wormser—We had to pay fifty cents for that.

Mr. Marcuson—We would be willing to pay it. I don't know why not. It is not so much.

Mr. Bauer—I think the committee is willing to accept an amendment to that.

Mr. Zerbe—Mr. President, unless there is a reason, the majority seems to favor a handy publication. There is no particular reason why it should come under the jurisdiction or the work of the Business Manager, unless he has printing facilities which cannot otherwise be commanded. It could be prepared at a time of year when all renewals are in. I am satisfied that a convenient pocket form would render greater service than anything that we might publish within the covers of the magazine, and we cannot produce it without invalidating our special postage rate.

President Wormser—If I may be permitted to make one remark about publishing it separately, the advantage of that would be that it would only go to members of the A. N. A., while The Numismatist goes to quite a few others who are not members of the A. N. A.—only subscribers to the magazine. In other words, they would be getting the benefit of our membership list, although they were really not entitled to it. It would be one of the things that we could point out as being something special that members get and others do not get. The point has often been raised that our members get nothing for their membership dues.

Mr. Bauer—If you will refer this back to the committee we will try to get it in the proper form.

Motion made, seconded and carried that Resolution No. 3 be referred back to the committee.

(Mr. Bauer reads Resolution No. 4.)

Mr. Duffield—Mr. President, I move the adoption of that if you will strike out the latter part of it. I think we can find some way to get the magazine to these institutions if the Board of Governors decides that they ought to have it, without any reference to the expense.

President Wormser—Mr. Duffield suggests that the committee accept as an amendment to the resolution the omission of the clause referring to the expense.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. President, I am not prepared to receive that until you give this a thought: The committee had in mind that inasmuch as practically all who receive it pay for The Numismatist, Mr. Duffield couldn't consistently send it to these people free; therefore, we thought that our organization could pay for the subscription, and in that way we could get around it.

Mr. Duffield—I am still of the opinion that I was yesterday; but if the

Board of Governors thinks that these institutions are entitled to or should receive the magazine, if they tell me to put them on the mailing list, my personal opinion doesn't amount to anything. The magazine is in a better position today than ever before, so far as funds go, and if it is decided that these institutions ought to receive this magazine, our funds will enable us to send it to them without pay, although, as I said yesterday, I don't think it is quite fair to charge the American libraries \$2 and send it to the foreign institutions free.

President Wormser—Do you want to let the resolution stand or amend it?

Mr. Gillette—I think it is all right as it is.

President Wormser—Gentlemen, you have heard the resolution. The committee doesn't accept the amendment so we are to vote on it the way it stands.

Motion made, seconded and carried that Resolution No. 4 be adopted as read.

(Mr. Bauer reads Resolution No. 5.)

Dr. Henderson—To be most desirable it should be absolutely practical. If there is any way of putting a resolution like that into effect, let's do it. If the committee has something definite to suggest as a means of administering such a resolution, I would favor it very strongly.

President Wormser—As I understand it, Doctor, your point is that we cannot muzzle the press.

Dr. Henderson—No, you can't muzzle the press, and you cannot muzzle the collectors, either. If you don't believe it, go out there now. There are too many of us attempting to enlighten the seeker for information, whether it is a press reporter or an embryo collector, when we do not possess the necessary knowledge to enlighten the one seeking enlightenment. I really think the resolution is intended for the very best, but I don't think it goes far enough. We should embody in the resolution some means of administering it.

Mr. Gillette—I move that the resolution be recommitted to the committee. I think it possible that we could make some suggestion for raising funds in advertising from the dealer or something like that.

President Wormser—I really believe the committee tried to kill two birds with one stone—publish a book and at the same time carry information that might be carried in other ways. It is just the press man that you are objecting to isn't it?

Dr. Henderson—I am not objecting to it; I think it is not feasible.

Mr. Guttag—There is one thing I want to bring up about a booklet, if you want to do any good at all, particularly where you haven't any collectors at the present time.

President Wormser—I think it will expedite things—the committee was trying to hold hearings this morning to get this formulated, and tried to interview one gentleman who had certain ideas on the subject. Suppose when the committee has its session they call on you. I am sure the committee will be glad to do it.

Mr. Cathcart—Might I suggest that they bring it in as two separate resolutions—the booklet and the press?

Motion made, seconded and carried that Resolution No. 5 be referred back to the Resolutions Committee.

Mr. Yawger—I just wanted to say that we have been working pretty hard to get something on hand in the way of money. If there is a way to finance this thing, so it doesn't come out of the Association fund, go ahead, but don't try to give away any money.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. Yawger needn't have any anxiety on that point; we have a plan in mind. We didn't embody it, but we are going to hold down the cost of this thing if it is put across. He needn't worry that we are going to spend all the money the Board of Governors have been five or six years getting.

Mr. Zerbe—My observation is that we suffer greatly from misinformation. Not only the press is to blame. Probably their information comes from those who are not in authority to give it. My observation is that the press reporter will enter the exhibit room and asks for information from the first one he buttonholes—it may be the newest member or the smallest collector, or the most enterprising dealer. Their news space is limited, they have to get a human interest story, and they probably go away with that individual's

survey, and by the time it comes out in the newspaper it has been cut and recut until it is unrecognizable. I think that might be looked forward to when we anticipate an arrangement with the local committee, or have the President appoint a committee of one or two from those first to arrive, so that always someone who has information is here to receive and take care of the press; and when the press representatives come in, let it be understood that they are to be referred to this set of informants, and of course it is always also to be understood and believed that the information will be not only authoritative and correct, but entirely important. I think that will be a good thing for us to look forward to, because we have suffered in the past from misinformation.

President Wormser—This discussion is out of order because we have referred the matter back to the committee, and I am trying to keep things in order as much as possible. The matter can come up again for discussion when the Resolutions Committee brings in its amended report.

(Mr. Bauer reads Resolution No. 6.)

Motion made, seconded and carried that Resolution No. 6 be adopted.

(Mr. Bauer reads Resolution No. 7.)

Motion made, seconded and carried that Resolution No. 7 be adopted.

(Mr. Bauer reads Memorandum.)

President Wormser—Any discussion on that point? It seems to be the sentiment that the committee has acted wisely in not bringing up any discussion on this subject. As there seems to be no further discussion we will pass over this point as recommended by the committee. Are there any further discussions on the activities of the Resolutions Committee? Has the Committee any further recommendations at this time?

Mr. Bauer—No, I don't think we want to recommend anything further at the present time. We will submit further resolutions at the session tomorrow morning.

President Wormser—Mr. Boyer will submit the report of the Committee on the Audit of the Business Manager.

Mr. Boyer—We looked the books over and audited them, and they are in wonderful condition. They have a lot of money on hand, and I think we have got a good Business Manager; in fact, I think a wonderful one, if it is in order for me to mention that.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the report of the Auditing Committee of the Business Manager be accepted and placed on file, with thanks to the committee, and that the report be accepted and filed as found correct by the Auditing Committee.

President Wormser—It is so ordered, with special thanks to the Business Manager. Is there any further business? I think the time is approaching for the auction sale and the time is too short for further papers. I will entertain a motion that we adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. Bauer—I suggest that we appoint a sergeant-at-arms to gather them in in the morning.

President Wormser—I will accept that suggestion and appoint Mr. Davis to act as sergeant-at-arms.

Upon a motion made, seconded and carried, the session adjourned at 3.15 P. M.

FIFTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27.

The morning session on Wednesday was called to order at 10.15 by President Wormser.

President Wormser—The first order of business today is the reading of papers. Mr. Markus will take the floor and delight us with more papers.

Mr. Gravel takes the Chair.

Mr. Markus—The first paper I will read is "For How Much Will It Sell?" by Charles B. Turrill, of San Francisco, Cal. (Reads paper.)

Motion made, seconded and carried that the paper be accepted with thanks and spread upon the minutes.

(Mr. Turrill's paper will be published later.)

Mr. Markus—This paper is one on paper money, "Banks and Bank Notes," by D. C. Wismer, Hatfield, Pa. Accompanying his paper is a letter in which he encloses two checks, dated 1791 and 1794, of the Bank of the United States, which he wishes to donate to the A. N. A. collection. (Reads paper.)

Motion made, seconded and carried that the paper be accepted with thanks to Mr. Wismer, both for the paper and for the contribution.

(Mr. Wismer's paper will be published later.)

Motion made to adjourn until 11.30 to hold election.

Mr. Bauer—Mr. Chairman, the Resolutions Committee has something to report.

Mr. Markus—I don't like to intrude, but these papers were written by people who were solicited in good faith, and they should be heard by the convention. I object to a recess. You can sit here for a few minutes. It is very important that the Committee on Resolutions be heard, but please don't waste any time for adjourning, either today or tomorrow, because we are not going to get through. I wish to add that it has been a tremendous task to get these papers, and they ought to be listened to.

Mr. Wormser resumes chair.

President Wormser—Is the Committee on Resolutions ready to report? Before we listen to that report I want to say that the polls close at 12 o'clock today. Those who hold proxies will find it quite a task to fill in the names on the ballots, and we shall take a recess at 11.15. I think that will give everybody time to fill in their ballots. Inasmuch as there is only one candidate for certain offices, it will not be necessary to fill in your entire ballots. We can have the Secretary cast one ballot for the respective officers. The only names you will have to write in will be those for Second Vice-President and the Board of Governors. Now we will listen to Mr. Bauer.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Bauer—Resolution No. 3, which was referred back to our committee, has been changed and we are now offering the following:

Resolved, That we recommend that a list of members of the A. N. A. be published in booklet form, which shall include a list of officers and District Secretaries, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws, and an application blank for membership. Also, that a directory of dealers be included and the price for such insertion in this directory be left to the proper persons; and that such list, so far as possible, give the information as to what branch of numismatics the member is especially interested in.

President Wormser—You have heard the resolution. What is your pleasure in the matter?

Motion made and seconded that the resolution be adopted and the suggestions be carried out in the proper manner.

President Wormser—As I understood it, that is only a membership list.

Mr. Bauer—Just the membership list.

Dr. Henderson—I believe the full import of that is that every member of the Association receive a copy of this book.

President Wormser—I don't believe it necessary to put that into the resolution.

Dr. Henderson—I offer as a suggestion, possibly not as an amendment, that duplicate copies can be purchased for fifty cents or a dollar each would be a wise provision.

Upon a vote the motion carried and the Resolution No. 3 was adopted.

Mr. Bauer—The next is the part of Resolution No. 5 pertaining to press notices.

Resolved, That we recommend that a press committee be appointed annually, who shall have exclusive charge of giving out information to the press before and during the convention.

Mr. Blake—I think that matter ought to be left to the local committee where the convention is held. There are local matters that have to get into the press that no man from out-of-town can attend to.

Mr. Duffield—While I think the suggestion is very good, along the proper lines, I don't believe we can make it effective, for we cannot prevent a man from giving out information if he chooses to do so.

Dr. Henderson—I favor the resolution as read, and it certainly can do no harm to adopt it. I really believe we can do some good.

Mr. Bauer—I would like to explain that was the intent of the committee. We felt it was a step in the right direction, to impress on the members not to give out any information at the convention, but when the press men come to them, to direct them to the press committee.

President Wormser—I would like to make comment on that. Personally I do not think that the offenses which this is supposed to rectify have been very serious. If a man has an exhibit and a reporter comes around and wants it explained, that man can explain it better than any press committee; and if a press committee alone has charge of it there is not likely to be much improvement. Suppose there is not a committeeman present and we want the stuff to get into the press. How are you going to get it there? A man from Chicago cannot interview the papers in New York and give out some stuff to them. I think it is all right to have a press committee appointed, but I don't think I would make it compulsory to just see that press committee for anything that is to go into the papers. I would like to have a little more explanation as to why this action is taken.

Mr. Bauer—In case this press committee is appointed, what we had in mind was that they furnish advance publicity to the local organization. Then, at the convention, to do away with the buttonholing of different members by cub reporters, we would say to these people, "Here is the material to work out." We cannot censor what they say, but we can provide them with certain material instead of all this melange that is in the papers. I want to compliment the papers of Montreal on the nice, clear way in which they wrote up our convention, in direct contrast to some of the other cities we were in. We had this same matter up at Philadelphia and nothing came of it. I think it is worth trying, and this committee should cooperate with the committee in the city where the convention is held. I don't think there will be any friction there.

Mr. Duffield—You may give the reporter the correct information, and when he or she turns it in it may be garbled, like they did my remarks in this morning's paper.

Mr. Gravel—If you want a good report by a newspaper you will have to put the matter into the hands of one or two men, and when the reporter comes in to get some information, everybody says, "Go see Mr. So-and-so," and the member of that committee gives the report right and you don't get something ridiculous into the newspapers. It is a good idea, and I believe Mr. Bauer mentioned the report we had in Montreal. Everything passed into the hands of Mr. Renaud, and we got very nice report. I am in favor of that motion.

Mr. Thorson—Mr. President, I was instrumental in getting a resolution of this kind introduced. I do not favor the exact wording of that, but I favor something along that line. I realize that the shortcoming of all organizations of this nature is the publicity. We haven't any publicity before the convention. That applies to nearly all bodies of this kind. They haven't a systematic source of supplying reliable information to the press. I am in the publicity business myself and I know a little about what I am talking of. They should be organized before the convention period. There should be a committee consisting of part of the officers of this organization and part of the entertainment committee in the locality where we meet. They should be delegated to supply the information. That doesn't mean that any individual exhibitor hasn't a perfect right to expose the secrets of his finds or displays, but there should be some reliable source to supply the information to the press. If you had one source, a reception committee, for instance, where these reporters could get the accurate information, you would get better reports. Every newspaper is as anxious to get the information as we are to give it to them. They want some source where they can get it and not be told that it must be framed before they can get it.

Mr. Boyer takes the Chair.

President Wormser—I would like to get clear what the idea of the publicity committee is. Do you mean this to be a local committee?

Mr. Thorson—I explained that—composed of officers and members and the local entertainment committee.

President Wormser—In comment on that I will say that we have never interfered with the local committees. It is not good policy for the A. N. A. officers to impose any restrictions on the local committee. You will notice in *The Numismatist* a long list of committees on this, that and the other, and at other conventions we have never known who the committees were, except, possibly, one or two men who may have been in charge. It isn't good policy to impose any committees on the local club that is going to entertain us. If you want to appoint a standing publicity committee, that we have already, although its functions have been somewhat different from

what you have in mind now. I certainly would strongly oppose inflicting a publicity committee on the local club if they don't want it. One of the objects in our association is publicity for the numismatist. We will always keep in mind the necessity of publicity for the convention, and it is simply carrying coals to Newcastle to demand a publicity committee. As to the exclusive charge, I don't think you can have any particular two or three men in charge of it. Half the time they will be somewhere else. You cannot tell a reporter that he must be there at a certain time. You don't want to get the press down on you. Suppose they do get a few things wrong? Barnum said the old world wanted to be humbugged. Even if we put a little bunko into the press it is good advertising, just the same.

Mr. Thorson—Mr. Chairman, you may call it a press committee, but I would refer to that as an information committee. When you step into this hotel desiring any information about it you go to the information bureau. You might ask a bell boy or a clerk, but you usually go to the information bureau. You go to any large mercantile establishment and the first thing that greets you is "Information." We lack that in our Association.

President Wormser—If I may make a suggestion, I think that we could change that here on the floor without referring it back to the committee. Reword it so that you recommend the appointment of an information committee which is to function not only at the convention but all the year around, and which is to take particular charge of the giving out of newspaper information and information for the periodicals. I think that would cover the point much better and leave out the restrictive feature that nobody else is to do it, and have this similar to our Nominations Committee, our Credentials Committee and other functioning committees at conventions. But I don't want to impose my views on the Association.

Mr. Davis—At the Chicago convention we had such a committee, and we had one of the troubles Mr. Wormser mentioned. When the reporters came some of the members of this committee were out on other business, and so a good deal of the material we supplied the press, and took a considerable amount of trouble to get ready, never appeared. The things that did appear were the spectacular things, or things that the reporters imagined would be spectacular, when they saw the exhibits. I don't see that our committee accomplished a thing.

Mr. Bauer—With the permission of the rest of the members of the committee I have changed it to read as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend that a press information committee of five be appointed annually, which shall have charge of giving out information to the press before and during our convention.

Mr. Wormser takes the chair again.

Mr. Bauer—I would like to explain that the word "exclusive" was put in without intention to hamper any local committee, but rather to have the members refer the reporters to this committee or whoever has charge of the publicity.

President Wormser—Any further discussion on the subject of the substitute resolution?

Motion made, seconded and carried to adopt resolution as corrected.

Mr. Bauer—The next is a resolution as to the publication of a pamphlet.

Resolved, That at present it appears from the committee's inquiry into the matter of publishing a suitable booklet to stimulate interest in coin collecting among the youth of our country and furnish reliable numismatic information to the general public, that the publication and distribution, although very desirable, will necessitate great expense, which we do not wish to impose on the Association without further investigation than has been possible to this committee, and also will make considerable effort to secure the proper editorial writers on each subject to be considered briefly, setting forth the numismatic subject which will be featured.

Mr. Gillette—We have had such a brief time to consider it, and, although we have a surplus, I see some of our very efficient Board of Governors don't wish to have it spent all at once. We have investigated also by calling certain dealers before us that we thought might possibly bear the expense, but until this is put in proper shape I don't think there is any use depending on that at present.

President Wormser—May I suggest that you mention the number to be appointed on the committee?

Motion made to appoint a committee of three to look into the possibilities of a propaganda publication as suggested in Resolution No. 5.

Mr. Duffield—While I have no objection to the appointment of such a committee, wasn't a similar committee appointed last year?

President Wormser—It was supposed to have been appointed, but it was not, because the President took it upon himself to think that they didn't know what they were to do after they got together.

Mr. Brenner—I am wondering if there is anyone present here who recalls a committee of a similar nature appointed in 1912 that hasn't functioned yet. Those who were present at the Detroit convention remember a fine letter received from Dr. Comporette in regard to starting some activity in teaching numismatics in our educational institutions, and the convention was so impressed with it that they authorized the president to appoint a committee, which consisted of Dr. Comporette, Dr. Zimmerman and Mr. Huntington. It seems there has never been an appropriation made to provide them with funds to operate, and I don't know whether it is dead or just sleeping. I just want to refer back to that time in considering this. I am thoroughly in favor of it if you can get action.

Mr. Gutttag—I know at the present time of two books being prepared outside of our pamphlet to interest collectors of coins. A real book of this sort takes a long while to prepare, and I suppose it will be a year or two years at least before either of these publications will be ready; and I think after these books are finished they will be what the general public will want. I don't know what the price will be; I suppose it will be several dollars; but it is in conjunction with the little pamphlet which we are publishing. I have told the committee I would be willing to have an application blank submitted on the back page, giving a page to the A. N. A.

Mr. Thorson—I wish to move now, as I did before the committee, that that part of the resolution requesting our President to name the committee be eliminated from the resolution.

Mr. Gillette—I think that would take the substance out of the resolution.

Mr. Dunham—I would like to ask what the penalty would be for members outside of the committee who furnished information to the press?

President Wormser—I don't think they will be suspended, Mr. Dunham.

Upon a vote the motion that the committee of three be appointed was carried.

Mr. Bauer—That concludes the report of the committee to date.

Mr. Duffield—Mr. Chairman, before we take up any more papers I would suggest that we consider the meeting place for next year.

President Wormser—I think we will have time to consider that now.

Mr. Wilson—On that subject I have two letters, one from a merchants' association of New York. They invite us to get in touch with them in reference to holding our convention there in 1925. Also one from the San Francisco Convention and Tourists' League. Inasmuch as they are from organizations outside of our own, I don't think we will take any action on these letters at all.

President Wormser—I agree with the Secretary that there isn't much purpose in those invitations. Are there any positive suggestions as to where we ought to meet?

Mr. Gillette—I have heard a rumor that Washington was to be the next place suggested.

President Wormser—I think the only reason Washington has been talked about is that at last year's convention in Montreal we went on record as favoring Washington, not having received any other invitations. Washington is always an attractive city. I suppose the Board of Governors will consider that among the possibilities. If we have the convention there it may start that Washington coin club that we have been trying to get going for some time. There has been nothing positive.

Mr. Gutttag—If you go to Washington this time of the year it will be very hot. Try to get as far North as you possibly can. I know it's hot enough as it is. Everybody tries to keep away from the South this time of the year.

President Wormser—There is no set date as to when the convention is to be held. We can have it in December if we want to.

Mr. Sears—I have heard that the city of Detroit was to send, or had extended an invitation. I should like to know whether that is so or not.

President Wormser—We haven't heard anything about it.

Mr. Hutchinson—I am the only one here from Detroit. I simply made the statement that it hasn't been discussed at the Detroit Coin Club and I didn't think I had any right to extend an invitation in its behalf. If the convention comes there, that is all there is to it; we will have to entertain it. I don't think it was decided last year to come here, either.

Mr. Yawger—Would it be a good plan for us, if we receive no special invitations, to favor Washington? There will be no entertainment. We will have to provide that ourselves.

President Wormser—I think, Mr. Yawger, that unless there are some definite reasons for any preference, we still have it on record from last year that our preference then was Washington, and in the absence of any invitations I don't believe there have been any reasons why there should be any change of opinion. Evidently, nobody has any definite suggestions or definite ideas, so we might as well leave the matter to the Board of Governors, with whom the decision rests, anyway.

Mr. Sears—It may be within the realms of possibility that they would like to have the convention in Fort Worth, but our representative is so modest that he doesn't want to propose it.

Mr. Mehl—I think, sir, that Mr. Guttag is opposed to the hot weather.

Mr. Thorson—We can offer you something in Omaha, too, you know.

President Wormser—As long as there are no definitely expressed opinions we will have to leave it to the Board of Governors.

A telegram of greeting from Mr. Swanson was read.

Motion made, seconded and carried to recess until 11.50.

After the recess the meeting was called to order at 11.50 by Vice-President Boyer.

Chairman Boyer—While we are waiting for Mr. Wormser I am going to call on Mr. Markus.

Mr. Markus—Mr. Chairman, the papers are somewhat lengthy and I think it would relieve the monotony if I call on Mr. George Bauer to tell us something about his European and Asiatic trip.

(Mr. Bauer's remarks will be published later.)

Mr. Markus—Mr. Chairman, as we have had such a pleasant voyage to Europe and the Near East, let us continue our journey by having Mr. Gillette take us with him on his trip around the world.

Motion to thank Mr. Bauer and Mr. Gillette for their talks and that they be published in *The Numismatist*. Motion carried.

(Mr. Gillette's remarks will be published later.)

President Wormser—I think the morning session has advanced to the adjournment time. I am informed that the Western Reserve Bank of the District of Cleveland has extended an invitation for us to visit the bank.

Motion made, seconded and carried to visit the bank prior to its closing hour at 3 o'clock, and to reassemble again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Adjournment.

SIXTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 27.

The afternoon session of Wednesday was called to order at 4.15 by President Wormser.

President Wormser—Our first order of business this afternoon is the further reading of papers, and Mr. Markus will have the floor, as he has a very interesting paper to read that will lead to some discussion.

Mr. Markus—Mr. President, I would like to state, in the first place, that this paper is a continuation of one that was received last year from the same gentleman, which was along the lines suggested last year and discussed here yesterday. It is well worthy of your attention. The gentleman who wrote it is the head of the Extension Department of the University of North Dakota, a man of deep thought and knows whereof he writes. It may be rather technical, but it is worth listening to—"Educational Numismatic Exhibits," by Dr. Albert H. Yoder, Grand Forks, N. D.

(Mr. Yoder's paper is published elsewhere in this issue.)

President Wormser—I am sorry that the Committee on Resolutions was not present to hear this paper. What is your pleasure in the matter? I would like to hear some further discussion on the subject. Mr. Markus has pointed out to me that this practically constitutes unfinished business of

last year's convention. As I recall it, Mr. Yoder's paper at that time was taken care of by the thought of issuing a numismatic textbook or text guide or introductory book, as you may want to call it, on which this year's Resolutions Committee has taken further action, endorsed by the convention. What is your pleasure in the matter?

Mr. Davis—Mr. Chairman, I have had a little experience with some of this educational work and I believe that the one thing that is necessary is to educate the teachers as to what is available in numismatics. During Coin Week the history teachers in the school in which I teach asked me to come to their classes, and all of them were very anxious to have me bring specimens for exhibition. My time was so limited that I could only visit some classes in the first half of the fourth year of high school, covering the first half of American history, and I spoke during that week before 16 classes. Now we have constant calls for material from high school teachers as to what is available in the line of exhibits. A high school teacher of Oklahoma stated that she had \$50 to spend on a coin collection and wanted to know what she should buy. Mr. Dunham wrote a letter to us and after some discussion we made a list of coins and what they would probably cost and sent it to her, and sent a list of half a dozen dealers. I don't know what she ever did with it, but the proper thing is to get this matter before the teachers. The teachers are willing to use this as illustrative material in their high school classes. I know if the members of the Cleveland Society want to go before the teachers in history in the Cleveland high schools, they will have no difficulty at all, for the teachers will be glad to exhibit their material.

President Wormser—Mr. Markus, as a point of information, did the paper merely describe the size of the cases or did it describe in full what each case should contain?

Mr. Markus—It described the size of the cases and what each case should contain.

President Wormser—Could you give us again a synopsis of it?

Mr. Markus—The early issues of the Americas shown by coins and paper money; then he wants a European exhibit, and then he wants to come later on to the modern coins of the United States and the modern paper money so that you could get a progressive idea of what constituted American coinage and currency from the beginning until the present day; nothing rare, excepting that he contends visualization to a child is a great deal better than talking to them for an hour without showing them what you are talking about. That is Mr. Yoder's idea and he expects to bring it before that great convention of educators to be held next spring in America. They haven't the proper means to do it and they are asking the A. N. A. to help them along by suggestions, or the practical end of it, by the installation of practical exhibits.

Mr. Zerbe—The ancient history classes always want to see the coins of the period they are studying; they want to see some of the Greek coins, irrespective of where they are from, because educators tell us that was one of the highest periods of art. They see the pictures in the books, but that is different from seeing the coins. They also want to see the portrait coins, and always ask for a coin of Julius Caesar. In the American series they want to know something about the period of the Confederation, the time just before the adoption of the Constitution, what we used for circulation media and how it was used. Then some of the Hard Times tokens of the Jackson period that carried the satirical mottoes on them are also in demand. They get more of an idea of the political atmosphere and the campaigns from looking at some of these tokens. Nothing expensive, but things of that kind that will bring vividly to the pupil the history of the time.

Mr. Markus—Mr. Chairman, to my mind it is a good thing, because Mr. Zerbe has an unparalleled collection of numismatic data of all kinds, but he cannot reach the people that Mr. Yoder expects to reach.

Mr. Guttag—To start anything like that is going to require a great deal of work, and outside of the labor which it would take to try to interest the different boards of education; or whatever they may be called, throughout the country would take a large amount of money, and our funds are limited. We could make a plan and try it, and see whether something of this sort would work out; but to try to capture the United States at one time is not feasible.

President Wormser—May I be permitted to say a few words on that, although it is perhaps unusual for the presiding officer to do so?

Mr. Boyer takes the Chair.

President Wormser—I didn't quite get what Mr. Yoder wants us to do. Did he want us to be helpful in making out these plans? The thing that strikes me about the proposition is, so far as Mr. Guttag's doubts are concerned about covering the whole United States, you cannot have a better champion than Mr. Yoder addressing this concourse of teachers. That is about as introductory a way of getting at the matter as you can want. Mr. Davis seems to have the right idea of introducing the subject into the high schools. It occurs to me that the proper way would be to interest some firm that specializes in the publication of school material. I don't know from what kind of firms school books are bought, or from what kind of firms the art pictures you see displayed in the school rooms nowadays are bought, but a firm of that kind should be interested in the proposition, and I think it could be interested in a proposition of this sort by a committee of the A. N. A. That firm, in turn, could get in touch with our coin dealers upon the proper occasion and get them to make up sample sets. When we had our Coin Week exhibition in New York we had all sorts of things worked out. One man was going to illustrate this subject and another that, but one subject we tried to show in all the six places we were exhibiting, and that was a series of United States commemorative coins, because that would interest the public, and we simply went to the foremost coin dealers in the country and asked him to make up Guttag's standard set that was in each one of the show rooms where we had our exhibition. Something of that kind could be worked out by a firm supplying school material, and through them be distributed to the schools. That would be my contribution as a thought on the subject. I don't know what official action we could take in conjunction with Mr. Yoder's paper, but possibly we could appoint an auxiliary committee that could collaborate with Mr. Yoder and present some sort of a report that he could read, heartily endorsing school material of this sort in our schools.

Mr. Guttag—There is another thing in regard to this, and that is the dealers' end. I know, as a rule, young boys come in to a dealer, and he is not going to bother very much with a 25-cent or 50-cent purchase of coins and explain what this is or that is. In my own experience, one high school boy came to the office, and all of a sudden I found about a dozen from some private high school around Fifty-seventh street. It is all very well to say that the dealer should try to hold the interest of the boys and try to show what coins these boys should buy, but you must realize that we get, perhaps, six or seven boys in, and to show coins, it takes a man's time for an entire day. You have to look at the business end as well as the educational end. Of course when it comes to an out-of-town boy, he won't take up so much time.

President Wormser—I think Mr. Guttag missed the entire point. We are not talking about selling coins to boys at all. We are talking about making up standard sets to show in schools for demonstrative purposes, and Mr. Mehl could very easily be of assistance to the dealers in supplying them to the dealers in school supplies. For these standard sets could be made up to be displayed in cases. I would like to hear from Mr. Davis whether such a thing would be feasible.

Mr. Davis—I believe it would, but you will have to begin a little further back. You must begin with the demand, and the demand must come from the high school teacher. These firms will not manufacture this material unless they can sell it, and they cannot sell it unless the high schools ask for it. A good thing to do would be to go before the Educational High School Association and get the history section interested in it; then you will have no trouble in going before the Association of Chicago High School Teachers—about 200 teachers. The only thing is, after you get them started and they say, "Where is the material," you must have the material there. Most of those high school teachers don't know where to go; but if they know where to get this material there will be no difficulty at all. If the local club could help them get started, after a while there might be a demand for such a thing.

President Wormser—Mr. Davis, as a practical teacher, I would like to ask you what high school supplies house would you go to on the subject, provided there was a demand on the part of the teachers?

Mr. Davis—I don't know much about it. There is Milton Bradley, in Springfield; W. F. Welch, of Chicago; the American Book Company, but that goes more into the publication to books.

Chairman Boyer—You will have to go to a house that makes something like kindergarten supplies.

Mr. Davis—There is a house that makes maps and such things in New York. I cannot recall the name now. I can get those names in a few days.

President Wormser—Why wouldn't it be to the point to get this thing started by having a committee located in Chicago, composed, say, of Mr. Davis, Mr. Boyer and others, to interview two or three firms located in Chicago and get their angle of the matter. It has to start somewhere, and if the teachers are told that such and such firms would be willing to and could supply the material, then the teachers would be more ready to accept it as a teaching idea. I doubt even if our eminent coin dealers would be in position to get the material into shape beyond simply furnishing the coins. The teaching force itself would have to put it into presentable form for teaching the pupils. As something along the line, I see Spink & Sons are selling a selection of \$10 worth of coins, or \$25 size collection, like selling stamps in packages. If coins were sold that way or in corner stores, I think you could get children interested in coins once in a while. The same thing should be done to make it easy for educational firms to get up standard selections.

President Wormser resumes the chair.

Mr. Boyer—A kindergarten supply house, I think, would be the place.

Mr. Zerbe—I was not here to hear all of this paper, but I feel he offers an occasion we should not let go by. As I look upon it, if one or a number of our dealers who may not be otherwise too occupied with big things would survey the field as to acquiring specimens that would fill this demand, if the demand is created, there is no reason why they couldn't specialize in that and make it a part of their business, and a profitable part of their business. Mr. Markus has been with my exhibit during the last year and has also had occasion to observe the public interest in the exhibits. It has been my pleasure to entertain country high schools who came seven miles—took a vacation for the day—to spend it with the educational exhibit that I make. It has been my pleasure to entertain various classes from high schools as I travel, and there is no question about there being a growing interest and that they are anxious for something that will better illustrate ancient history. I believe we have had some originality coming from our dealers, and now I believe if we gave this a little thought they could bring to our officers a way in which this material might be obtained and put at disposal of the demand at a price within reason.

Mr. Gutttag—Some of the coins are very hard to obtain in sets. If you want the colonial coins, suppose you try to obtain 1000 sets of colonial coins, I don't care which variety. I think it would be very difficult to obtain them, even if you tried all the dealers in the country. I think it is a good idea. I make a motion that a committee be appointed to look into the matter, or leave it to the Resolutions Committee. I think that will be the best way. I make a motion we turn this over to the Resolutions Committee to take action on it.

Motion seconded and upon a vote carried.

Mr. Boyer—In the British Museum, in London, they handle this thing very well. They have large frames and they make electrotypes of these rare, early coins of all periods, and they send them out to schools. In that way they show types of the early coinage. I don't think that is our idea, but I didn't know whether that was generally known or not.

President Wormser—Is there any special business that any one wishes to bring up outside of the reading of papers?

Mr. Zerbe—Mr. President, I am satisfied that we have with us in spirit today one of our members who, for lack of vitality, cannot be with us in person, one who has been with us so long as his vigor would permit, and that is our long-time Vice-President, Robert W. McLachlan. If it please the convention, I would suggest that we send a message of remembrance and good will to Mr. McLachlan to his Montreal home.

Motion seconded and upon a vote carried, with instructions to the Secretary to forward.

President Wormser—Shall we continue, then, with the reading of the papers? Or is there anyone who wishes to bring up new business?

Mr. Markus—Gentlemen it affords me great pleasure to call on Mr. Wormser to tell of his numismatic and other acquisitions on his second honeymoon trip.

(Mr. Wormser's remarks will be published later.)

Motion made, seconded and carried to adjourn until 10 o'clock on Thursday.

SEVENTH SESSION, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28.

The morning session of Thursday was called to order at 10.05 by President Wormser.

President Wormser—As our first order of business I would like to call on the Committee on Prizes. Mr. Yawger, Mr. Mehl and Mr. Gillette are the committee. We will delay that for a moment and I will call on Mr. Markus, chairman of the Committee on Papers. I know you are too modest to do this, but I know you have a paper yourself, so let's hear it. If I let you run this Committee on Papers you wouldn't call on yourself, so I will call on you.

Mr. Markus—I am sorry you did, but every reference regarding the subject on which I have prepared a paper has been published in The Numismatist, and I have no means of defending myself excepting to get this off my chest before the members. If Mr. Duffield finds it possible to publish it in The Numismatist I would like to have him do it. Some people will say I haven't told the truth in this matter, and after I have read this paper perhaps you will come to the same conclusion, but I will accept the verdict. The paper is entitled "Is or Is Not an Obolus."

Motion made and seconded that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Markus, that his paper be published in The Numismatist and that he be continued as Chairman of the Committee on Papers. Upon a vote the motion carried.

(Mr. Markus' paper will be published later.)

President Wormser—The only criticism I should make is that Mr. Markus has overlooked the fact that the obolus has already been found. It was published in The Numismatist.

Mr. Markus—Mr. Chairman, I wish to state that a fraud was attempted in the showing of an obolus of Lampsacus, but the wise editor of The Numismatist found out it was a fake and fraud and you couldn't put anything over on him; so I am still in order, because that was a pure and unadulterated fraud; but if the gentleman in California who put those initials on there will write and ask me what those initials mean, I will be glad to tell him.

President Wormser—The next order of business is the report of the Committee on Prizes, and I shall call on Mr. Yawger.

Mr. Yawger—The committee appointed to judge the best article and exhibit, composed of Mr. Mehl, Mr. Gillette and myself, certainly had something wished on us. The committee was authorized to establish the conditions on which to award the prizes, and the condition under which we labored was difficult. For instance, in the exhibit there was the finest displays of Roman and Greek coins, postal currency, 1794 cents, Ohio paper money, and so on over the entire exhibit. But we take great pleasure in awarding the prize for the best exhibit to Mr. Elmer Sears. As to the best article, there was no question as to whom it should be awarded, and we take great pleasure in telling you that it was the unanimous opinion of your committee that the prize should be given to Mr. Robt. P. King, who wrote the article on the Lincoln Medals which was published in the February, 1924, issue of The Numismatist, and which will probably go down in history as the most complete and authentic article ever written or published on Lincoln Medals. We would like to suggest that a vote of thanks by the Association be extended to Mr. Julius Guttag, who donated the two prizes. And we would also like to suggest that if at future convention any prizes are offered, the donor should establish the conditions or give some idea as to whether the final decision should be based on rarity, value, arrangement, general appearance, and so on. We sincerely hope our decision meets with your approval.

President Wormser—Gentlemen, I think it is in order to move the adoption of the report and to thank the Committee for its work, and to authorize the award of the prizes in accordance with the decision of the Committee.

Mr. Gutttag—The committee failed to state which was to get the first prize.

Mr. Yawger—I should have explained that the first prize went to the author of the best article. It seemed as though that article involved a great amount of labor to get together.

Upon a vote the motion to accept the report and thank the committee and authorize the award of the prizes was carried.

Mr. Duffield—Is it understood that this is to be an annual feature?

President Wormser—No.

Mr. Gutttag—Mr. Chairman, I will announce that I will award prizes again next year.

Mr. Yawger—Will you also set the conditions?

Mr. Gutttag—I will try to. I hadn't thought about the conditions.

President Wormser—It is certainly fine and laudable of you, Mr. Gutttag, and we will greatly appreciate it. The next order of business I think will be the continuation of the reading of papers.

Mr. Markus—The subject of this paper is "American Political Medals," an interesting field in numismatics, by F. Ray Risdon, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Gravel takes the Chair.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the paper be accepted with thanks to Mr. Risdon and published in The Numismatist.

(Mr. Risdon's paper will be published later.)

Mr. Markus—I have been inflicting papers on you for several days, and I am very glad to say that I have reached the end. I have only one more. This paper is entitled, "Money of Account," by M. Sorenson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Motion made, seconded and carried that the paper be accepted with thanks to Mr. Sorenson and that the paper be published in The Numismatist.

(Mr. Sorenson's paper will be published later.)

President Wormser resumes the Chair.

President Wormser—Is there any business that anyone wishes to bring up under the head of new business or unfinished business?

Mr. Wormser read a communication of greetings from Father John Suchos, of Eynon, Pa.

President Wormser—I may say, in explanation, that this gentleman is now a member of the A. N. A., and is very much interested in the collection of Polish coins. I think he has a very large collection and has published a book in the Polish language, here in the United States. I think very few members of the A. N. A. know about this. There now remains the final report of the Resolutions Committee.

Report of Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Thorson—In the absence of our chairman and the other members of the committee who have left the city, I will endeavor to give you the sentiment of that committee in reference to various resolutions which they wished to present.

Resolved, that the General Secretary be instructed to convey to Mr. Rochester, manager of the Hollenden Hotel, our sincerest thanks for the splendid accommodations provided for our display and meeting. Also for the uniform courtesy and consideration in providing cheerfully all kinds of services required to make our stay in Cleveland a pleasant one.

Mr. Markus—Mr. Chairman, I would like to have Mr. Thorson read all the resolutions of thanks and then we could act on them collectively.

Secretary Wilson—This is No. 11. Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to convey to the Hon. J. C. Dahlman, Mayor of Omaha, the thanks of the Association, because he has recognized efficient service rendered during Coin Week and has so wisely selected as a member of the Library Committee of the City of Omaha, which has charge of the celebrated Byron Reed Collection, a practical numismatist, and has appointed our esteemed fellow member, Nelson T. Thorson, to such position.

Mr. Thorson—No. 12. Resolved, That we extend our sincere thanks to the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank, and to Mr. Charles L. Bickford especially, for the kind invitation to visit and inspect the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank.

President Wormser—I think corrections will be more difficult after they

are all read. I think the point was missed. It wasn't only the invitation, but the opportunity to inspect the bank.

Mr. Moore—We ought to let the committee read the resolutions right through. If there are any mistakes we can take them up and correct them then.

Mr. Thorson—No. 13. Resolved, That the A. N. A. extends its thanks and appreciation to the Western Reserve Numismatic Club and its Convention Committee, especially Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, for their efforts to make our stay in Cleveland a pleasant one.

14. Resolved, That the Association heartily endorses the splendid point outlined in Professor Yoder's paper, which aims to introduce into the schools an elementary education in numismatics, and that the suggestion contained in the paper be referred to the Board of Governors for proper action, either by the Board itself or through a special committee to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Governors, at their discretion.

President Wormser—Now gentlemen, we are ready for discussion of the report of the Resolutions Committee.

Motion made to accept with thanks the report of the Resolutions Committee and that they be discharged and given a rising vote of thanks, and that a letter to that effect be written to those who are absent on that committee.

Amendment made that the individuals or corporations referred to in the resolutions each receive a copy of the resolution referring to them, in a letter sent by the Secretary of the Association.

Amendment accepted and motion seconded and upon a vote carried.

Rising vote of thanks to the Committee.

Mr. Zerbe—Mr. Chairman, I move a vote of thanks to Mr. Charles Markus for his good work and great success in bringing to our convention the number of eloquent papers, and the services rendered in presenting them to us, and that the committee be continued for another year under his chairmanship.

President Wormser—I don't think that it is in order, because the appointment of committees is up to the President during the year, but you may rest assured that he will make a note of it. He is too good to lose.

Rising vote of thanks to Mr. Markus.

Mr. Markus—I thank you heartily for the courtesy and consideration extended to me. I did the best I could under the circumstances.

President Wormser—Is there any further business?

Mr. Yawger—I would like to ask the decision about publishing the membership list. I wasn't here, but I was told that the suggestion was that we publish it in June or July. Take December 31st, 1924, and you have a complete list of members that belonged during that year. If you publish that in May or June you will not have a complete list, for the reason that all during the year there will be new ones coming in. Suppose you publish it as of December 31st; every man will be on there. If you break into the middle of the year you would not have a complete list, and if you are going to publish this once a year then every man's name will be on it.

Mr. Gutttag—You could take any month of the year and you will have corrections.

President Wormser—It is only a point of information that Mr. Yawger raised, on our final decision about having it around the July month. The reason for that was that it could be sent out at the same time as the proxies. It will save mailing cost; that is the main thing about it, and at one time or other some members are going to drop out, anyhow, and it will be a clarified list because the delinquents will be left out. The list will probably be published annually and every man will have a chance to be on the list if he is in good standing. It is only for the first year that somebody may be omitted because he has dropped out.

Mr. Yawger—Shouldn't the proxy go separately? It only costs one cent to mail it.

President Wormser—I think the whole matter is up to the Board of Governors.

Mr. Duffield—There is one advantage—we might make it an advantage—in getting the list printed about May or June, and that is to announce a couple of months ahead of time that such a list will be printed and in it will be included only those whose dues are paid for the year.

President Wormser—The list is worth what a man has to pay for his membership. I think that answers the question, Mr. Yawger, doesn't it?

Now I think we are ready for the report of the Committee on Elections, Mr. Sears.

Mr. Sears—For some unknown reason the chairman of the committee has given me this duty. I am not an orator as our friend Charlie Markus is, but if so,

"I could a tale unfold whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul,
Freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres,
Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end,
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine; * * *"

I think yesterday was the hottest day I ever put in.

Report of the Committee on Elections.

Whole number of ballots cast	370
Ballots spoiled	8
Total ballots counted	362
For President—Moritz Wormser, New York City	362
For First Vice-President—Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada	362
For Second Vice-President—Charles H. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio	176
Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.	168
For General Secretary—Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	362
For Treasurer—George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.	362
For Librarian and Curator—E. D. Putnam, Rochester, N. Y.	362
For Chairman Board of Governors—H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.	362
For Members Board of Governors—	
B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas	220
Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa	220
M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio	61
George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.	85
Edward T. Newell, New York City	145
Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.	124
Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio	55
Charles H. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio	137
George Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.	114
Carl Wurtzbach, Lee, Mass.	62
Alden Scott Boyer, Chicago, Ill.	110
Charles W. Turrill, San Francisco, Cal.	92
Scattering	15

ELMER S. SEARS,
WALDO C. MOORE,
M. MARCUSON,
L. A. RENAUD,
A. W. CONVERSE,
Committee on Elections.

As a man cannot hold two offices in the same year, you have elected as your Board of Governors: B. Max Mehl, of Fort Worth; Charles Markus, of Davenport, Iowa; Edward T. Newell, of New York; Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio.

President Wormser—Gentlemen, I think it is in order for us to accept this report as the election of the 1924 convention and to discharge the committee, with especial thanks for their hard and hot labors.

Motion made, seconded and carried to thank the committee, accept the report, and discharge them.

President Wormser—Gentlemen, I am sorry that I cannot hand over the ship of state of the A. N. A. to myself, but I want to take this opportunity to thank you heartily for the confidence which you have shown to me by re-electing me, although at the time I was nominated I vigorously protested against renomination, as I think it is somebody else's turn. You may rest

assured, however, that I shall continue during the coming year to carry in my heart and head the welfare of the A. N. A., and I shall continue to work for the success of our Association. I want to take this opportunity of once more thanking the outgoing officers for their splendid work during the past year and of extending a hearty welcome to the incoming officers and wishing them good luck for their work during the coming year. I think it is in order to entertain a motion to adjourn until 1925.

Mr. Sears—Mr. President, I move you that this convention adjourn until 1925.

Motion to adjourn was seconded and put to a vote and carried.
Adjournment at 11.45.

Educational Numismatic Exhibits.

By ALBERT H. YODER, Grand Forks, N. D.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 23 to 28, 1924.)

We are all interested in the instruction which the youngest generation is receiving. Our interest is determined largely by our personal experience, for we all see the world from the vantage of our own viewpoint. The business man wants his children instructed in the fundamentals of business; the W. C. T. U. demands time for instruction in temperance; the militarist is certain that all boys should receive instruction in the school of the soldier; and so on down the line of human interest. There is a great pressure upon the school authorities to provide for special instructions in all of these interests. It is practically necessary to maintain a line of defense against these forces so that they may not overwhelm the constituted courses of study. The favorite method of wedging in when the attack upon the front has failed is that of securing additions or modifications of existing courses or subjects. If a special interest cannot be made a part of the curriculum, then it must be attached to some established subject or study. For example, the temperance people have succeeded in both plans; they have won recognition for their cause and they have also written into the textbooks on hygiene one or more chapters on the subject of alcoholism. There are numerous other illustrations of such changes in the work of the public schools.

The group of people here assembled represents a special interest. Although we are collectors and dealers in money, we believe we have a special interest in the larger aspect of the subject. We, too, feel that our interest is so important that the youth of the land should receive instruction in it. We believe that some knowledge of the origin, history, and function of money, mints, treasuries, and banks is desirable, and that such knowledge is of greater use to the coming citizen than much of the material now being taught him. At least, it will not be necessary to amend the National Constitution in order to force people to recognize our subject, as has been done in the case of some recent amendments. We believe that children should be told the fascinating story of money just as they are told the stories of American achievement, for it is an integral part of the larger story of America. We are not money worshippers, but we believe that the position of America in the world of finance is an evidence of the soundness of our institutions and the ideals of our people. The history of coinage is the history of civilization. There is a special flavor gained from learning the world's history as it is reflected in man's efforts to express values in the shape of coins. We propose to insist that our special interest be given recognition in the work of the school and the college. We do not claim that such a change will revolutionize modern life, but it is our conviction that it will add a little to the practical equipment of the future American.

The Exhibit.

The exhibit should be arranged in panels. Each panel should be 16 by 28 inches inside the frame. The frame should be either of art metal or wood, with a thin, clean glass and a back of light wood in which appropriate

circles should be bored for the coins, the wood to be covered by a white or light tinted paper on which lettering may be done or slips of printed matter pasted. The panels should be packed, with pads between each panel, in a carrying case just large enough to contain the panels. Packed in this way, the case could be sent by express or carried by the exhibitor.

Panel 1—This should contain appropriate samples of early coins, beginning with the simple plaque with a character or crude picture stamped upon it. The panel should contain Greek, Roman, mediaeval and early German, French, Spanish, Scandinavian, and English coins. I will not attempt to name the coins, as availability and the fancy of the collector would determine this. What we wish to do is to show the development of coins from the earliest date to the early coins of New England.

Panel 2—Early Colonial coins. This panel should contain the tree money of Massachusetts—twopence, oak, 1652; threepence, pine, 1652; sixpence, willow, 1652; shilling, pine, 1652. Along with this there should be some wampum, and possibly a tiny package of tobacco, examples of early substitutes for money which were widely used in America at one time. To the silver collection mentioned above there may be added the Virginia shilling, 1774, and the Annapolis sixpence and shilling of 1783. Also, there should be included in this panel the Spanish milled dollar—whole, one-half, one-quarter and one-eighth. In the same panel should be a collection of Colonial copper—Virginia half cent, 1773; New Jersey cent, 1786; Connecticut cent, 1785; Kentucky cent, 1791; New York cent, 1787. Under each coin there should be a printed information slip of two or three lines.

Panel 3—Colonial and Continental currency. The two periods should be separated in the panel and enough samples should be included to show the different colonies—Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia, showing as far as possible the different vignettes on the bills and some range in the value of the bills.

Panel 4—Early United States coins. This panel should contain the early coinage of the United States from one-half cent piece to one or two early gold pieces.

Panel 5—United States coinage of early nineteenth century. Same as above, but showing later patterns. Should also include some gold.

Panel 6—Early private bank notes. Begin with the famous Detroit bank, the history of which has been prepared by W. L. Jenks, of the First National Exchange Bank of Port Huron, Mich. The number and selection of the bills of this character can be left to the exhibitor. Personally, I should wish to have two panels devoted to this interesting phase of our financial development; in the second panel place the later bank bills, the forerunners of the Government greenbacks, closing the series with samples of the New Brunswick beautiful bills.

Panel 7—Tokens. Probably one panel devoted to tokens is sufficient. If so, the panel should be divided in such way as to provide a place for the early tokens, satirical-political tokens, store cards, and the Civil War tokens.

Panel 8—Early United States bills. There should be samples of all the series of fractional currency issues and a few samples of the early greenbacks.

Panel 9—Current bills. This should include the \$1, \$2, \$5 and \$10 bills of various issues, showing both sides of the commoner bills.

Panel 10—United States Commemorative coins. First, a few of the gold coins, and then all the attractive half-dollar series of modern issues, including the 25-cent Isabella issue.

Panel 11—Early and historical checks and drafts. The material for this panel would be hard to collect if very many panels are to be provided. In the collection which I made at Whitewater, Wis., where the commercial teachers are trained, I think nothing made a stronger appeal than this item. I recall that one sample was a check for \$500,000 which had passed through some New York bank; the name of the maker of the check was known to most of us. Another was a personal check of one of the Presidents of the United States. Then, too, the samples of foreign exchange were of interest.

Panel 12—This may or may not be included. This panel should be made up of current checks and bills of exchange, the samples selected entirely

for their attractiveness. And, last of all, a panel of bonds, stocks, mortgages, notes, certificates of deposit, etc.

It would be advisable, I think, to add one or two panels to this collection showing pictures of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, the United States Treasury Building, perhaps the Sub-Treasury of New York City, one of the Federal Reserve Banks, and the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving, where bills are made.

The above arrangement of the panels is the one I first had in mind. I am not certain but that it might be advisable to arrange the panels in a somewhat different order. For example, begin with Panel 4, put all the United States one-half cent and one-cent specimens in this panel. In Panel 5, put all the two, three, and five cent specimens. In Panel 6, all ten and twenty-five cents. In Panel 7, all fifty cents, including the commemorative coins. In Panel 8, all dollar coins. In Panel 9, all the gold series. This would make a larger collection and might appeal to people because it would be possible to show the series in a given denomination from the early to the current issues.

The plan is simple and practical. The real problem is to convince the A. N. A. of its need and to get action. It may possibly be advisable to ask dealers to inaugurate the plan, although it seems to me that the Association itself should undertake it. Such a collection should be provided for each State with a committee to promote its use.

The writer wishes to suggest a committee of the national Association to organize and administer the project. Because of my relation to extension education, I should be glad to place the plan before our National Association of Extension Directors at its meeting at the University of Virginia next spring, for their endorsement. It would be a good plan, also, to ask the bankers and the thrift associations to co-operate. There should be provision for the preparation of a small textbook and for chapters to be added to text books on arithmetic and economics.

While writing this paper the idea came to me of a different type of exhibition service which we could render. I believe a smaller and different collection than the one mentioned above could be made for use in commercial establishments, stressing the need for training in detection of bad coins, bills, and commercial paper; not a collection for the expert in an office, but for the average employe who has to receive money for the establishment. It would dignify and exalt our work to sponsor such a service. This is a day of education; many business concerns find it necessary to set aside a fund for the purpose of educating their employes and sometimes their customers. The American Numismatic Association should not be behind in this matter, and it is the purpose of this paper to suggest a somewhat definite plan of action, hoping that the Association will find it possible to assume responsibility for the creation of a better understanding of the purposes of the Association.

The Development of the "Taler."

By DR. JULIUS CAHN, Frankfurt, Germany.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 23 to 28, 1924.)

Very few of the many million people who use the word "dollar" daily and who are accustomed to calculate in dollars think of the origin of this word, which has a ponderous meaning in the world's commerce. But, as during these last few years the dollar started a triumphal march all over the world, I think it quite appropriate to tell American numismatists something about the development and history of its ancestor and predecessor—the good old "taler."

The word "dollar" means nothing but "taler," is of German origin, and it may be proud of its 440-year-old history.

It was toward the end of the fifteenth century—during those stirring times in which the transition from the period of Middle Ages to the period of modern times was being prepared—a short time before the discovery of

America, when the taler came into existence. Its proper birthplace was the little town of Hall, on the River Inn, in Tyrol. The taler owes its beginning to the desire for reforms which made themselves felt during that time in the whole of Europe. The coinage of the Middle Ages had become untenable, especially in Germany. During the last two centuries the "gold-gulden" of the Middle Ages was predominant in the wholesale business, at least in Europe. The town of Florence was the first to strike, in the year 1252, a new golden coin with the impression of a flower, a lily, which was therefore called "florin." In Germany it was called gulden, or "guelden," on account of the metal used. Gradually all commercial countries of Middle Europe followed this example. The first appearance of that gold coin signified a great progress over the then used silver coins of small value and the bars of silver scaled at special weights.

These golden coins were soon imitated in France, in Spain, in the Netherlands and in Hungary. They also became a coin of currency in Germany since the middle of the fourteenth century, especially introduced in large quantities by the four Electors of the Rhine. But by the coinage in great quantities the standard value and purity could not be kept at the original standard. Especially in Germany, where no or only little gold was found and where this metal had to be imported at great cost and trouble, the standard of the gulden sank very low, in spite of all treaties and laws which were issued to put a stop to it. Originally its fineness was $23\frac{1}{2}$ karats, but the fineness of gold sank after the year 1475 to 17 or 18 karats (0.708 to 0.750 of 1000 fine) and nobody had any more confidence in the once-so-much-liked coin.

Habitual forgers, as well as unscrupulous sovereigns who misused their right of coinage at the expense of their subjects by causing bad money to be coined, made matters worth from year to year. So the desire of another and more reliable currency became stronger and stronger. Just at that time the mining of silver in Germany and her neighboring states was thriving in the mountains of the North Tyrol, in the Bohemian Erzmountains; in Alsace rich veins of silver were newly discovered. This led to a great gain in mining of silver on the part of the sovereigns of the above-named districts. Soon the desire arose to strike out of the newly found metal large silver coins of the value of a golden gulden in order to take its place. Thus the coin which later on was called taler came into existence. Its original name, "goldengroschen" or "guldener," expressed well as to what use it was intended.

The proper year of birth of the taler is the year 1484. Archduke Sigismund of Austria, who also reigned over Tyrol and Alsace, established then at Hall, on the Inn, a new mint and caused silver coins to be struck of the value of a goldgulden. These silver pieces had at first only the size of the later half-taler, but already in the same year the so-called thick pieces of the value of goldgulden were coined at Hall. The first guldengroschen show the picture of the sovereign clad in armor, his head covered with the archduke's hat, the right hand holding the sceptre, while the left hand was resting on the hilt of his sword. The reverse showed the archduke on horseback in full armor, as for tournament, with the banner, bordered by the coat-of-arms of all countries over which Sigismund reigned. The legend is done in well-written letters. The dies for these coins were cut by the Nuremberg artist, Bernard Beham the elder. Two years later, 1486, by a second emission, the form of the taler was changed into the one now known. The unpleasant-looking portrait of the sovereign on the taler of the first emission is replaced by the one of the second emission in full figure, standing between shield and helmet.

These coins of Sigismund found general approbation; they certainly furnished a want of those times and were soon copied. Already in 1488 Duke Renee of Lorraine, on the west border of the German Empire, struck his first guldengroschen, following the example of Tyrol. In 1492 several Swiss towns also imitated Tyrol. These pieces are called "incunabula talers" because they depict the taler in its childhood. Also, the art-loving Emperor Maximilian caused talers to be struck on which he was depicted on horseback. A later design shows only his bust. These coins are really artistic. The taler received its name from the North Bohemian town Joachimsthal. Here was the mint of the counts of Schlick, the proprietors of silver mines on the south slope of the Saxon-Bohemian Erzgebirge. In 1519 these mines

yielded such a large output that the counts decided on a coinage of guldengroschen in large quantities. To the guldengroschen became widely known by the public who liked and favored its circulation. They were generally called "Joachimsthaler," but were also known under the commonly used abbreviation "taler," which name soon became valid for this species of coin. Already in the sixteenth century the taler found its way over the borders of Germany as "tallero" by the Italians and as "daalder" by the Dutch. The oldest Joachimsthaler looked remarkable enough to be remembered. It carried on its obverse the picture of St. Joachim, the patron of the town, with the coat-of-arms of the counts of Schlick. On its reverse, the rampant lion of Bohemia. In 1524 Charles V. issued at an empire council at Nuremberg a decree by which the taler became lawful currency of the empire and its weight and standard value was legally fixed. Its weight, expressed in "mark" and "tenth," was stated in grammes 29.2, its fineness fixed at 0.9375. It was also decreed that the taler should be given and taken as lawful currency everywhere and by anybody in the whole empire. This was the first acknowledgment of the taler by the state, but this acknowledgment had very little success. Only sovereigns who owned silver mines and who were not compelled to buy silver could afford to make such good coins. Therefore, only Austria, Salzburg and Saxony were able to coin talers in any quantities.

It is impossible to mention here all details of the glorious history of the taler. One could fill a big volume to recount only all specimens of the German taler and its historical extension, but how and under what form the taler came to America must be told here. It is well known that King Philip II of Spain, son of the German Emperor Charles V, was also sovereign of the Netherlands. He introduced here, especially at Antwerp, the so-called Philippstaler to be struck in large quantities out of the large silver store of his West Indian colonies and Mexico. By means of Spanish and Dutch commerce a large number of these coins came to America under the name of "daalder," out of which name later on the word dollar developed. The coin showed on the obverse the king's bust in armor without headgear. The value of this coin experienced later in Spain and Mexico a reduction in value and changed into the "8 reales" pieces or the "peso," which coin is even now in current use in Mexico and South America.

After the United States had gained their independence they went back to the old name "daalder" in contradiction to the peso. This daalder became currency under the name of dollar, which supplanted the peso, at least in North America.

In Europe the taler still had a reciprocal history, which may be said to have been very glorious because the taler of all coins had retained its purity and weight in spite of all the stormy times. This explains why the taler enjoyed an uncommon popularity. But this was also the reason that many of these fine and interesting coins went eventually to the melting pot; many have disappeared, and so these coins have become very rare in numismatics.

A glance over all the long list of the different talers gives us a real picture of the history of the last four centuries, especially of German history. Almost all the countless small states of the empire either possessed or usurped the right to coin talers. There exists still a great number and variety of talers of emperors and electors, both ecclesiastical and secular, of abbots and counts, as also of the old free towns of Hamburg, Nuremberg, Frankfurt, Regensburg and many others. The designs of these coins depict historical events, as peace treaties, victories and coronations; they refer to events in princely families, as, for instance, marriages, births or deaths. Many sovereigns also liked to express their piety, and so we see on many talers the pictures of saints, representations of holy actions and even the Bible texts. Names such as Marientaler, Georgstaler, Andreastaler give testimony of this usage. Especially interesting are the jubilee talers of the Reformation and the Augsburg Confession, many with the picture of Luther, so called Luthertalers. Numerous are the portraits of princesses which decorate the taler. They were partly of an exceedingly artistical finish, while some of them were just medallions, but as later on the art of die engraving somewhat declined, these portraits became conventional, reaching sometimes the very verge of caricatures. The Great Elector of Brandenburg had to send a very gross letter to the master of his mint, protesting against the abuse of his portraits on coins. In the nineteenth century there

appeared on a large silver coin the head very badly impressed and unpleasant to look at.

Some of the talers have become renowned, as the so-called "talismantaler." Coins of the counts of Mansfeld with the inscription "BEI GOTT IST RATH UND THAT" and the picture of St. George were carried during the Thirty Years War by soldiers because it was believed that he who wore such a coin on his chest was immune against all bullets. Even in the last World War they were worn by soldiers, especially horsemen, as an amulet. Of later times are known the "glockentaler," 1643, struck in remembrance of the conquest of Brunswick; the Maria Theresa taler, which for more than 100 years was common currency in the East; the "schiessstaler," which was given out as a prize at rifle matches. Some of the talers also received a nickname, as for instance, the "rubentaler" of Archbishop Leonard of Salzburg, on account of a rape in his armorial bearings; the "papageientaler" of Friedrich Wilhelm II, because the Prussian eagle looked more like a parrot; the "angsttaler" of the year 1848, on which the usual inscription, "Von Gottes Gnaden" (by God's grace) was left out.

In Germany, talers were coined till 1872, the year of introduction of gold currency, but they remained a current coin in the German Empire until 1907. On the first of October, 1907, they were definitely called in. Now they only slumber in the collections of museums and private coin collectors, but even here they tell us much about the varied destinies of our forefathers.

Inquiry Department Notes.

By CHARLES MARKUS, Davenport, Iowa.

For the second time I render unto you an account of activities during the past year.

Last year there were answered 135 letters; this year there were but 92, undoubtedly owing to the fact that the 1923 convention was held in Canada, whose people may not have been aware that the A. N. A. conducts such a department.

The queries ranged from the serious to the laughable, and the more insignificant they were the more research was required, and the information desired was of no numismatic value whatever.

During Coin Week in my home city an elderly lady on crutches asked one of the bank employes regarding coins. He pointed me out to her and she showed me a bag of coins and wished to know their value, stating at the same time that a bank official told her they were scarce and valuable. If Elmer Sears were asked to give \$10 for them, he would turn up his aristocratic nose in disdain; but the dear old lady had an idea they were valuable enough to pay for the necessary medical and surgical aid of which she stood in so much need!

A young girl in the Ozark region of Arkansas wrote she had a gold dollar of 1854. You all know that is one of the more common dates. She had been told the dollar was rare enough to pay for her college education!

A Civil War veteran wrote he had a number of Confederate notes, for which he had been offered 30 per cent. of their face value, and wanted to sell them to me at that price. They were very common notes, so I wrote him I had notes, some of them rare, of a face value of \$3,000, which I offered him at 15 per cent. of face, enabling him to make another 15 per cent. without much of an effort. Needless to say he did not reply.

A man wrote me that a coin collector in his home city had valued a number of coins for him, not telling me what the valuation was. I wrote to this member, asking him for his diagnosis. He told me, so I gave my inquirer the same valuation, thus saving the faces of both of us, and convincing the man that numismatists cannot go wrong on values!

The percentage of postage enclosures for answers was even less than last year, and that was low enough. I will conclude with a benediction. May the spirit of mischief which animated Editor Duffield and Alden Scott Boyer to saddle this Department on me for the last year, rest upon and abide with them, until either or both of them relieves me from the "Department of Inquiry."

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION, CLEVELAND, OHIO,
AUGUST 23 TO 28, 1924.

(Taken on the Balcony of the Hollenden Hotel.)



Front row (left to right).
(Kneeling, not identified).
Miss Rose Mark (stenographer).
Miss Pearl Ward.
Master George Hoare.
Miss Emma Stewart.
Mrs. S. Guthman.
Miss Leona Touschner.
Rev. F. J. Donat, C.S.C.
Henry Chapman.
Mrs. Julius Gutttag.
Julius Gutttag.
Elmer S. Sears.
Charles Markus.
Harry T. Wilson.
Harry H. Yawger.
Moritz Wormser.
Mrs. Moritz Wormser.

Alden Scott Boyer.
Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer.
Ludger Gravel.
Mrs. Charles H. Fisher.
Mrs. George P. French.
Mrs. George J. Bauer.
Mrs. Estelle Henderson.
Mrs. J. M. Henderson.
Mrs. H. A. Brand.
Mrs. Nelson T. Thorson.

Back row (left to right).
George A. Gillette.
A. W. Converse.
A. C. Gies.
Gottlieb Kraft.
Perley W. Locker.
W. H. Cathcart.
H. A. Sternberg.
William F. Dunham.
Waldo C. Moore.
Farran Zerbe.
Henry Koenker.
M. Marcuson.
R. E. Davis.
Dr. George Hetrich.
A. C. Hutchinson.
F. G. Duffield.
A. H. Plumb.
John W. Horner.
C. H. Plumb.

F. D. Langenheim.
L. A. Renaud.
A. A. Sampliner.
William F. Sunday.
George Klindt.
Mrs. William F. Sunday.
Harley L. Freeman.
Dr. George P. French.
H. A. Brand.
H. M. Povenmire.
George J. Bauer.
Edw. T. Newell.
Dr. J. M. Henderson.
Miss Lucille Henderson.
W. A. Titus.
B. Max Mehl.
Nelson T. Thorson.
George H. Blake.
Charles H. Fisher.

The Coin Exhibit.

While the exhibit was not so varied and extensive as has been made at some previous conventions, it contained many interesting lots of coins, all 20 cases being filled. The attendance was good throughout the convention, the room being open to the public from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. Following is a list of the exhibits. Where they are given in detail, a list has been furnished for publication.

ELMER S. SEARS, Swansea, Mass.—Mr. Sears was awarded the prize offered by Mr. Gutttag for the best exhibit at the convention. It included 26 gold coins of Annam, which Mr. Sears says is the only collection of similar pieces he knows of. There was also shown early American gold, including the very rare types of the 1797 half eagle, two varieties of the \$4 gold piece, some rare Oriental gold and two unique pieces of Central China.

CHARLES MARKUS, Davenport, Iowa.—Mr. Markus showed a number of rare United States notes, as follows: \$100 three-year note with coupons attached, the only other one being in the collection at Washington; \$50 three-year note without coupons; \$10 note with \$20 reverse, of National Bank of Lumberton, N. C.; \$100 gold note with written date, Jan. 5, 1866, the only note the United States ever printed on yellow paper; a complete set of compound interest notes, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10; one-year 5 per cent. notes for \$10, \$20, \$100; a \$100 gold note, series 1875, payable to order, with a blank back, autograph signature of Asst. Treas. Hillhouse; \$10 refunding certificate, payable to order, only one other one not redeemed, according to United States Treasurer's report of 1919; the only complete set of bills payable at Cincinnati, \$5, \$10, \$20.

JULIUS GUTTAG, New York City—Mr. Gutttag had an interesting exhibit. One-half of the case was occupied by a number of varieties of the cut and countermarked pieces of the West Indies, principally silver. It included many rare pieces, among them a number of the Martinique cut coins. In the other half of the case was a number of South American gold coins and United States cents. In the center of the case was a bound volume of the early issues of *THE NUMISMATIST*, commencing with Vol. I, No. 1. It is worthy of note that the title of the magazine on the first number is "The American Numismatist." The volume contained all the issues from No. 1, Sept.-Oct., 1888, to Vol. 6, No. 12, 1893. The exhibit included 52 coins of the West Indies, containing specimens of practically all the known cut and countermarked pieces of these islands. Of the South American gold coins he showed the following: Bolivia, 7 pieces; Brazil, 14; Costa Rica, 10; Ecuador, 5; Chile, 10; Colombia, 11; Peru, 5, and South Peru, 3. He also showed a number of United States cents and half cents.

MORITZ WORMSER, New York City—In one case Mr. Wormser showed "Currencies I Have Met on a Tramp Abroad." It was principally current paper issues of South America and Europe, with a sprinkling of coins. In another case he showed a number of medals presented to him by the Fabrica Nacional de Medallas of Constante Rossi, Calle Florida 152, Buenos Aires, as an evidence of the high class of work being produced by him. Mr. Wormser has presented them to the A. N. A. collection. He also placed on exhibition the gold medal presented to him at the convention.

EDWARD T. NEWELL, New York City—Mr. Newell's exhibit was a number of Greek tetradrachms from a hoard found recently. A number of them were in the condition in which they were found, while others had been cleaned. Mr. Newell explained that it is necessary to clean ancient coins found in hoards and that the coating on the greater part of them can be removed without injury to the coins. He also showed a pair of dies for a Greek tetradrachm, the only pair known to exist. He also showed a coin of the type of those from the dies.

WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.—Two cases. One containing Cleveland items, as follows: 46 Civil War tokens, store cards and medals and Chapter pennies; several Cleveland one-cent checks; \$1 note, Mer-

chants National Bank; \$5 note, Ohio National Bank; \$1 and \$5 Federal Reserve Bank notes, both No. 23; Ohio broken bank notes and satirical issues of Cassie Chadwick. The other case contained broken bank notes of odd denominations; a complete set of Monticello Bank notes; Confederate notes, set of four, dated Montgomery, about uncirculated; \$5 note of Clark, Gruber & Co., and a \$1 note of the Cherokee Nation, payable in Confederate notes, dated Tahlequah, Indian Territory.

L. A. RENAUD, Montreal, Canada—New award medal of St. Jean Baptiste, of Montreal, struck June, 1924, given to Mr. Renaud for numismatic researches; two silver Confederation medals; medal struck for anniversary of foundation of Quebec, 1608-1908.

WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Cleveland, Ohio—Set of 14 notes of the Kirtland Safety Society Bank, Kirtland, Ohio, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100; five frames of encased postage stamps.

GEORGE H. BLAKE, Jersey City, N. J.—Six uncut sheets of \$1, \$2, \$5 silver certificates, 1899 issue, and \$1, \$2, \$5 legal tender, 1917 issue.

DR. GEORGE P. FRENCH, Rochester, N. Y.—57 varieties of 1794 cents, arranged according to Hays; four varieties of 1793 cents; cents of 1796 and 1804, all remarkable for splendid preservation.

H. A. BRAND, Cincinnati, Ohio—Mr. Brand displayed a part of his collection of Ohio paper money. A feature of it was four varieties of the Kirtland \$3 notes. He stated that he knows of no other collection containing all four varieties. He also exhibited a new Lincoln medal.

A. C. GIES, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Forty varieties of half dollars of 1794, 1795, 1796 and 1797.

G. KRAFT, Sharpsburg, Pa.—45 varieties of half dollars of 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1805.

WM. F. DUNHAM, Chicago, Ill.—Complete collection of all known varieties of encased postage stamps; several varieties of fractional currency; a number of specimens of Japanese bean money of varying sizes.

HENRY CHAPMAN, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mr. Chapman showed two cases of coins, rich in U. S. and foreign gold, with many ancient coins and rare issues of U. S. coins in all metals.

ALDEN SCOTT BOYER, Chicago, Ill.—Mr. Boyer showed several rare United States notes and a gold bar stamped with weight and fineness.

GEORGE J. BAUER, Rochester, N. Y.—Mr. Bauer's exhibit was a case of ancient Greek coins, many of them rare and all in splendid preservation.

CHARLES H. FISHER, Cleveland, Ohio—This exhibit was a case filled with war medals, military decorations, orders, etc., from all parts of the world.

PRIZES OFFERED BY MR. GUTTAG AWARDED.

Two convention prizes were offered several months ago by Julius Gutttag, of New York City. They were as follows:

First Prize—A gold coin of 100 lire of the Italian Fascisti, for the best article appearing in *THE NUMISMATIST* during the year. Awarded to R. P. King, of Erie, for his article on "Lincoln in Numismatics," published in the February, 1924, issue.

Second Prize—A gold coin of 20 lire of the Italian Fascisti, for the best exhibit at the convention. Awarded to Elmer S. Sears, of Swansea, Mass.

The report of the Committee on Award will be found in the convention proceedings, and a detailed list of Mr. Sears' exhibit will be found in the report of the exhibits.

Mr. Gutttag has generously renewed his offer of two prizes for the coming year.

THE CONVENTION BADGE.

The convention badge was designed by Charles H. Fisher. It consisted of a bar pin bearing the word CLEVELAND. Attached to this was a white ribbon with AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION AUG. 23-28 1924 in gilt lettering.



The pendant was of metal of the shape of the State of Ohio. In the center was a circle partly enclosing the leaves and fruit of the buckeye. Above this were the words ANNUAL CONVENTION. The metal parts were of oxydized bronze.

The badges were furnished by Wm. H. Callister, of Cleveland, the pendants being manufactured by Bastian Bros. Co., of Rochester, N. Y.

THE CONVENTION SALE OF COINS.

The program as originally arranged did not contain any entertainment feature for Tuesday afternoon, so a sale of coins was arranged by Henry Chapman, of Philadelphia. The catalog contained 321 lots, made up of a variety of coins, which were displayed during Monday and Tuesday. The sale was well attended and average prices were recorded. Charles H. Fisher was the auctioneer. Following are the prices realized on several of the lots:

1.	Macedonia, gold stater of Philip II. Very fine	\$30.00
2.	Macedonia, gold stater of Alexander the Great. Very fine	18.00
14.	Judea, shekel of Simon Maccabeus, B. C. 137. Very fine	41.00
21.	Augustus, aureus. Very fine (with gold band)	41.00
22.	Tiberius, aureus. Very fine	22.00
24.	Nero, aureus. Fine	10.00
26.	Nero, aureus. Good	10.00
37.	German East Africa, gold 15 rupees, 1916. Uncirculated	10.00
38.	England, sovereign of Elizabeth, second issue. Very fine	14.00
48.	Mexico, cob half doubloon, Philip II. Very fine	17.00

68.	Panama-Pacific \$2½, 1915. Uncirculated	8.00
71.	Baldwin & Co. \$50, 1850. Very fine	85.00
142.	Cent, 1793, AMERL. C. 1-A. Very good and very fine	31.00
143.	Cent, 1793, AMERICA, C. 3-C. Very good	12.00
145.	Cent, 1793, wreath, C. 9-H. Very fine	14.00
147.	Cent, 1793, Liberty cap, C. 12-L. Very good	33.00
165.	Cent, 1799, perfect date. Good	16.00
272.	Cent, 1856, flying eagle. Very fine	8.25
275.	Pattern 20 cents, 1874, A.-W. 1386. Copper. Proof	7.75
276.	Barber's gold-metric dollar, 1879, A.-W. 1598. Proof	7.25
301.	Set of Massachusetts Bay notes, eight denominations. Fine. The lot	1.36
302.	Certificate of membership in the Order of the Cincinnati, signed by Geo. Washington, dated October 31, 1785	61.00
306.	Canada, Wilner's Token, Prince Edwards Island halfpenny, 1840, B. 916. Poor	10.00
307.	Canada, New Brunswick, F. McDermott token, B. 1519. V. fine	25.00
311.	Canada, Montreal halfpenny, side view, 1838, B. 524. Unc.	36.00
312.	Canada, Montreal halfpenny, side view, 1839, C. 33. V. fine.	32.50
317.	Canada, medal of capture of Oswego. B. 415. Silver. Ex. F.	16.00
318.	Canada, military medal, War of 1812. Bronze. Perfect	22.50

LIST OF THOSE PRESENT.

The registration book of General Secretary Wilson showed the following names:

Moritz Wormser, New York, N. Y.	Mrs. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
Alden S. Boyer, Chicago, Ill.	Lucille Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.	Estella Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.
Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	F. T. Joers, Cleveland, Ohio.
George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.	A. C. Wainwright, Toronto, Ont.
F. G. Duffield, Baltimore, Md.	Geo. Klindt, Davenport, Iowa.
H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.	Edward T. Newell, New York City.
Julius Guttag, New Rochelle, N. Y.	S. Guthman, Macon, Ga.
Charles Marcus, Davenport, Iowa.	H. A. Brand, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.	Geo. J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.
Nelson T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.	H. A. Sternberg, Dundee, Ill.
Mrs. Corinne T. Thorson, Omaha, Neb.	Geo. A. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.
Leona Touschner, Cleveland, Ohio.	B. Guttag, New Rochelle, N. Y.
R. E. Davis, Chicago, Ill.	Geo. P. French, Rochester, N. Y.
H. Koenker, Chicago, Ill.	Mrs. Geo. P. French, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.	Mrs. Marie G. Boyer, Chicago, Ill.
Isaac Bartlett, Cleveland, Ohio.	A. C. Gies, Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio.	Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.
Joseph S. Callery, Cleveland, Ohio.	Wallace H. Cathcare, Cleveland, Ohio.
Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.	Sallie M. Wormser, New York City.
F. D. Langenheim, Philadelphia, Pa.	George Hetrich, M. D., Birdsboro, Pa.
Wm. F. Dunham, Chicago, Ill.	W. A. Titus, Norwalk, Ohio.
B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas.	C. E. Bickford, Cleveland, Ohio.
Rev. F. J. Donat, C.S.C., Montreal, Can.	Otto Kersteiner, Columbus, Ohio.
A. W. Converse, Palmer, Mass.	A. C. Hutchinson, Detroit, Mich.
A. A. Sampliner, Peoria, Ill.	H. E. Buck, Delaware, Ohio.
L. G. Pancoast, New Philadelphia, Ohio.	W. P. Kimble, Galion, Ohio.
Chas. H. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio.	C. H. Rembold, Cincinnati, Ohio.
L. A. Renaud, Montreal, Canada.	Marie A. Naerup, Chicago, Ill.
Gottlieb Kraft, Sharpsburg, Pa.	T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.
H. M. Povenmire, Ada, Ohio.	Mrs. T. E. Leon, Chicago, Ill.
P. W. Locker, Pittsburgh, Pa.	W. F. Sunday, Rochester, N. Y.
Harley L. Freeman, Cleveland, Ohio.	Mrs. W. F. Sunday, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. H. H. Yawger, Indiana, Pa.	H. Dale Kuhn, Shelby, Ohio.
David Harley, Cleveland, Ohio.	R. V. Browinski, Marion, Ohio.
John W. Horner, Rochester, N. Y.	F. A. Stengel, Marion, Ohio.
A. H. Plumb, Rochester, N. Y.	Gideon Carlstrom, Erie, Pa.
Henry Chapman, Philadelphia, Pa.	John Z. Miller, Erie, Pa.
A. L. Gregg, Cleveland, Ohio.	Arthur Schwartz, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.	R. A. Browne, Akron, Ohio.

HOW CAN ONE PREVENT COINS FROM TARNISHING?

My proof coins will tarnish. Will some of your readers tell me how to prevent it?

JOS. H. VANDEGRIFT.

Mount Holly, N. J., Sept. 15, 1924.

The Cleveland A. N. A. Convention.

Story of the Major Social Events and Entertainment Features of the 1924 Gathering Related in More or Less Detail.

While the Cleveland convention did not equal the Montreal convention in the number of entertainment features, it was none the less enjoyable. When the invitation to hold the convention in Cleveland was given it was stated that the Western Reserve Numismatic Club did not hope to provide such an elaborate program, and that if the entertainment was not so varied and extensive as we enjoyed in Montreal, our welcome would be equally cordial. When we left Montreal last year most of us were physically exhausted from six days (and nights) of continuous activity. At Cleveland the intermissions gave us opportunity to recuperate and to become better acquainted with the Cleveland members and others who were attending for the first time, as well as to devote more time to the exhibits and to those who came to see them.



CHARLES H. FISHER,

Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Secretary of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club and Second Vice-President Elect of the A. N. A.

It was a most enjoyable meeting from every point of view. The arrangements have been perfected with care and thoughtfulness and they were carried out with the same attention that had been given their preparation. It developed that Mr. Fisher bears much the same relation to Cleveland that Mr. Gravel does to Montreal. His large circle of friends and acquaintances enabled him to secure advantages for the convention that could not have been obtained otherwise. Much of the courtesy extended to us by the Hollenden Hotel was due to an intimate friendship between Mr. Rochester, the manager, and Mr. Fisher.

Perhaps the feature of the arrangements that received the most favorable comment was that by which all the activities were grouped at the Hollenden. A short flight of stairs from the lobby brought one to a reception hall and

cloakroom for our exclusive use. Adjoining this to the left was the official headquarters of the General Secretary, which also served as a committee room. To the right was the assembly hall, in which the business sessions were held, while farther to the right was the exhibit room. This arrangement served to keep the members together, and the close proximity of the rooms of the individual members served to make facilities 100 per cent. convenient. Whenever possible, similar arrangements should be made for future conventions.

The activities began about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when the members started registering. All day long General Secretary Wilson was on hand with the registration book, and after this formality had been attended to he turned each one over to Chairman Fisher and his assistant, Miss Leona Touschner, who decorated them with a badge and supplied them with a book of tickets for the entertainment features.

Saturday afternoon was devoted to the installation of exhibits by those who had arrived up to that time.

We See Residential Cleveland From Bus Windows and Learn How to Put on a Spare Tire.

The first entertainment feature on the program was the sightseeing trip on Sunday afternoon. Three large Pullman busses had been engaged to carry the party, and after they had been filled Mr. Fisher found he had two members left over. These he placed in his own car and took the wheel and the ride began. The route was principally through the residential sections, including East Cleveland, Euclid Heights and Shaker Heights. Many points of interest were passed, which were pointed out by those familiar with the city. One of these was Rockefeller Park, connecting Gordon and Wade Parks, the gift of John D. Rockefeller to the city. The Rockefeller estate, adjoining Lakeview Cemetery, in which is located the Garfield Memorial, was also pointed out. The sections visited contain many beautiful homes and estates. A delay of several minutes was caused by a flat tire on one of the busses, and at another point a short stop was made. During these stops some of the members gallantly furnished the ladies with ice-cream cones.

At Keith's We Hear a Saxophone Band, Listen to Some Snappy Jokes and Learn There Is Such a Place as Kokomo, Ind.

For Monday evening a theater party had been arranged. A section of orchestra seats had been reserved at Keith's Palace Theater, and practically all who had arrived by that time attended the performance. The program was fully up to the Keith standard of entertainment. It included, among others, Tom Brown and his 30-piece saxophone band; Harriet Rempel, in "A Tropical Storm," a dramatic Mexican episode, with Miss Rempel in the role of a Mexican senorita, and "The Corner News Stand," at Broadway and Forty-second street, by Frank Dixon & Co., portraying some of the comedy and grief found at New York's busiest corner.

By previous arrangement our party remained after the performance and inspected the theater, Mr. Fisher acting as guide. All the mechanical features of the stage were inspected, and we realized how easily we had been deceived by the thunder in the tropical storm. It wasn't real thunder at all, but was produced by a stage hand with an ordinary piece of sheet iron and a hammer. The dressing rooms (all the performers had gone) and the accompanying equipment of the stage were also visited. On the way out the foyer and parlors, all of which are handsomely furnished and decorated, were inspected. Cleveland has reason to be proud of this magnificent playhouse.

Lake Erie Was Calm, the Night Was Cool, and We Made the Round Trip Without Incident.

Although the program as arranged several weeks ago provided that on Tuesday evening we should "do as we pleased," the committee arranged later for a boat ride on Lake Erie for that evening. The ride was one of the scheduled evening trips of the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company, giving a 2½-hour ride along the lake front. The city has over 14 miles of lake frontage. The harbor is protected by a breakwater over five miles

long. Music and dancing were features of the ride. The boat was a large one, and as a result the party was separated most of the evening.

We Inspect the Federal Reserve Bank and, With Tears In Our Eyes, See Them Chop Up Honest-to-Goodness Money.

One of the most interesting features of the entertainment side of the convention was one that was not down on the program. At Wednesday morning's session an invitation was received from Charles L. Bickford, a member of the A. N. A. and the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, to visit the Federal Reserve Bank of the Cleveland district in the afternoon. Mr. Bickford is the assistant cashier of the bank. Unfortunately, only about half of the members were present and heard the invitation, and the party was not a large one. The members were received in the banking room by Mr. Bickford, who, with some of his assistants, conducted them through the building, which is 10 stories high, all of which is occupied by the bank, excepting one floor. Ascending to the top floor, which is on the roof, we were shown through the welfare department for the employes, of which there are between 800 and 900. This floor contains the dining room and kitchen, the gymnasium and reading room, all of which open on the roof, from which a splendid view of the city and the lake is obtained. Descending, we were shown through the different rooms of the higher officials, including the private dining room, all of which are handsomely furnished. On another floor are the rooms in which all checks issued in the Cleveland district are received and sorted daily. This is a hive of industry.

On another floor we were shown where paper money is sorted into packages, each strapped with a paper band, and where several packages are then placed together and strapped with metal bands and electrically welded. At another point on this floor are the automatic counters, by means of which bags are filled with coin. In this process the operator detects the much-worn coins and removes them, as well as occasionally a counterfeit. Adjoining these machines is a weigher of all the gold coins that pass through the bank.

In another room we were shown the process of destroying the worn paper money. After being sorted into packages they are placed in a perforating machine, which makes four large holes in each note. They are then placed in a cutting machine and cut lengthwise. One-half is then forwarded to the Treasury Department in Washington, the other half being retained by the bank until word is sent that the first half has been received. The second half of the notes are then forwarded. The parts of the notes removed by the perforating machine are burned. This part of the tour of inspection was reached about the closing hour, and the last operation of the day was postponed for a short time to give our party an opportunity to see it.

In these rooms we felt that we had seen "some money." But it was nothing compared to what we saw when Mr. Bickford led us down into the vault in the basement. The different rooms in the vault, as well as the different compartments in the rooms, are equipped with two combination locks, requiring two persons to open every door or compartment. In one compartment we were shown about a dozen gold bars, each of which was stamped with the weight, fineness and value. From another compartment Mr. Bickford selected nine notes with a total value of \$300,000, which he allowed Master George Hoare, one of the visitors, to own for a few seconds. The mechanism and operation of the door of the vault was also shown, although it involved considerable time and trouble for those in charge of it. An interesting feature is the locking mechanism. The combination is operated through a periscope, so that only the person using the combination can see the operation.

We Have a Square Meal, Eat Baked Alaska, Get Caught in a Coin Shower And Regret It Didn't Rain Harder.

The last entertainment feature was the reception and dinner at the Hollenden on Wednesday evening, and it was a delightful affair. The dinner was served in the large banquet hall. The officers, with their wives, were seated at the end table, while the other members were placed at two tables at the sides, forming three sides of a hollow square. An orchestra occupied the stage at the other end of the hall. The program called for a dinner

"with special features." These were to take place in the space in front of the tables and were to be a substitute for the usual speechmaking at A. N. A. dinners, but no intimation was given in advance of what they would be like. After the first feature we were satisfied they were to be great. The dinner had scarcely begun when two young ladies tripped in, each bearing an armful of roses, one of which they presented to each lady, with the opening song, "Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses," concluding with a verse written especially for the occasion. (Mr. Fisher declined to give the name of the author.) After the program was concluded Mr. Fisher introduced each of the artists to the diners, with Miss Muriel W. Miller, artists' representative, under whose management they appeared, and explained that it was all Cleveland talent. The young ladies furnishing the entertainment were: June Farley, Ruth Sponceller, Billie Lochart, Violet Owens, Sylvia Betters, Lylah Killoran, Dede Fitzpatrick and Bobbie Fitzpatrick. The program was as follows:

1. Opening Song—"Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses" (using roses), finishing with—

"We don't like to brag or boast,
But we'll say from coast to coast,
The coin men are with us this very day.
So, come, now, and we will show them the way.
They haven't seen our wonderful links,
Where they can get just lots of drinks,
The kind that takes out all the kinks.
Welcome, American Numismatic Association."
(To the tune of "California, Here I Come.")

2. Spanish Dance—Sylvia Betters.
3. Song—Ruth Sponceller.
4. Song—Billie Lochart.
5. Russian Dance—Lylah Killoran.
6. Song—Violet Owens.
7. "Clawence" Ensemble (using rubber balls).
8. Jazz Dance—Sylvia Betters.
9. Duet—Ruth Sponceller and June Farley.
10. Dance of the Coin—Lylah Killoran.
11. Duet—Fitzpatrick Sisters.
12. Solo—June Farley.
13. "Why Did I Kiss That Girl"—Lylah Killoran.
14. Oriental Dance—Sylvia Betters.
15. Ensemble—"Gee, But We Hate To Go Home Alone" (using serpentine).

Nos. 1, 10 and 14 were "numismatic numbers." No. 1, or the opening song, has been explained above. No. 10, "Dance of the Coin," was a dance in which large fac-similes of silver dollars dated 1838 and 1894 covered the chest and back of the dancer. No. 14 (Oh, boy!) was an Oriental dance, at the conclusion of which a trayful of coins carried by the dancer was distributed among the diners in the form of a "coin shower."

A feature of the dinner was the serving of Baked Alaska, on the sides of which the words "American Numismatic Association" were molded in chocolate.

There was a minimum of speech-making. Mr. Fisher called on President Wormser, who spoke briefly in appreciation of the entertainment furnished. Mr. Fisher then asked Farran Zerbe for some remarks, who responded by relating some humorous incidents encountered in connection with his numismatic exhibition work.

Dancing followed the dinner.

It was learned that President Wormser has recently been elected a corresponding member of the Numismatische Gesellschaft in Wien, Austria.

Observations and Reflections.

A Melange of Convention Gossip and the Minor Doings of the Members, Some of Which is Decidedly Personal and a Considerable Part of Which Has Been Contributed by Staff Correspondents.

Among those who motored to the convention were Mr. and Mrs. Nelson T. Thorson, of Omaha, Neb., covering a distance of over 1800 miles for the round trip. Their visit to Montreal last year was part of their honeymoon, and Mr. Thorson insisted that this year's trip was a part of the same honeymoon. Mrs. Thorson is a pianist of considerable reputation in Omaha, and is a teacher of music as well, having completed her musical education in Europe. Mr. Thorson has a number of hobbies, not the least interesting of which is the ordering from a hotel menu some items with which he is unfamiliar but which look promising. He threatens to publish a pamphlet some day entitled "Some Strange Menu Dishes I Have Met and Conquered."

Dr. French was much pleased in securing the certificate of membership in the Order of the Cincinnati at \$61 in the Chapman sale at the convention. This is a very unusual document. It is printed on parchment from an engraved plate, and was issued to George McCully, signed at Mount Vernon, Va., October 31, 1785, by Geo. Washington, President, and H. Knox, Secretary. It measures $19\frac{1}{2}$ by $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

One of the new faces at the convention was that of H. A. Brand, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is developing into a dealer in coins. He is the manager of the Cincinnati office of Whitehead & Hoag, medal manufacturers. He was accompanied by Mrs. Brand, and they were on their way home from a vacation spent in Michigan.

A. C. Gies, of Pittsburgh, recalled that the last convention he attended was the Columbus meeting in 1907. Of the large number at Cleveland only about seven or eight were present at the 1907 gathering.

One of the greatest showings of superb condition, type and die varieties of early United States cents ever made in a convention case was the exhibit of Dr. French, of Rochester. Unfortunately, the position of the case was not favorable for good light effect, and the merit of the exhibit was not readily appreciated.

One candidate offered three anti-Sahara guzzles for each vote. His vote shows that the offer was popular. A migration to Texas to collect may be expected. Remember the number of your "blank" ballots. Our secretary will probably take a long vacation.

Mr. Fisher thinks that Mr. Zerbe is some talker at a social function. Mr. Zerbe says: "Mr. Fisher should not be judged too harshly for his error. The only time he ever heard me talk out loud in 'company' was outside the twelve-mile limit."

Although General Secretary Wilson had declined to be a candidate for reelection prior to the convention, and R. E. Davis, of Chicago, had allowed his name to be placed in nomination for that office, so much pressure was brought to bear on Mr. Wilson to accept a reelection that Mr. Davis gladly withdrew his name. The latter gentleman did not seek the office, and only agreed to accept it in the belief that Mr. Wilson would not consent to a reelection. He has made a careful, conscientious official, has been on the job every day of the year, and the A. N. A. is to be congratulated that he is willing to serve it another term.

Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio, brought along with him a part of his unique collection of one-cent checks. He did not place these on exhibition, but allowed members who were interested to examine them. The collection consists of several hundred of these checks, each of which is for one cent and is made payable to him. The checks are signed by men and women who have achieved distinction in various fields of endeavor and

have a national reputation. Each check is enclosed in a holder, many of them also having a brief biographical sketch and a picture of the issuer. Much time, patience and ingenuity has been required to bring the collection together.

The exhibit room was under the constant care, day and night, of two officials of the Cleveland police detective bureau. In citizens' clothes, they mingled with the crowds, and no one would have suspected they were other than visitors interested in numismatics.

Wonder if George Bauer took home his magic wand and Max Mehl his golden tray.

The convention was favored with a great showing of encased postage stamps, probably the most complete and largest number of specimens ever before on exhibit together. Mr. Lunham showed his unrivaled collection of all known varieties, the bringing together of which had been the lifetime pleasure of the late "Ben" Green. Mr. Cathcart had on display the very considerable collection of the Western Reserve Historical Society.

The Montreal trio is a consummation to be desired, and as Cleveland was their fourth successive A. N. A. convention ensemble it is pleasing to expect that they will be permanent features with us in the future. Father Donat carries the grace and dignity, Ludger Gravel has the store of joviality and efficiency, and L. A. Renaud packs most anything needed for "expert" service, and all three are qualified to "double" for either of the others in case of an absentee. And, with memories of Montreal in 1923, this is not "apple sauce," either.

Farran Zerbe usually has a few numismatic specimens to show at each convention he attends that are quite out of the ordinary. At Cleveland he showed a gold coin of doubloon size that proved a puzzle to all who saw it. It was apparently a Spanish or Spanish-American issue, dated 1778. The bust of Charles III was well executed and the Spanish arms on the reverse was exceptionally fine. But the inscriptions on both sides were barbaric—to such an extent that it was impossible to decipher them, many of the lines bearing little or no resemblance to the letters of the alphabet. Another specimen he showed was evidently an issue of Morelos, of Oaxaca, Mexico. This piece is of silver, the size of a peso or eight reals. On the obverse is the Morelos monogram and the date, 1812. Between these is 16 S. The reverse has the usual bow and arrow, and below it SUD. While many of the Morelos silver issues have ornaments in addition to the lettering, this piece is quite plain, showing only coarse milling on a part of the obverse. No pieces of Morelos for more than eight reals are known, and the significance of 16 S has not yet been explained.

As usual, a large number of coins and small collections were brought in by the public for sale or for information. Only a few really good pieces were among them, according to reports, one of which was a \$50 slug.

Two of the ladies failed to get in the photograph, much to our regret. If you wonder who we mean, it was Mrs. S. and Mrs. Y.

Dr. French was prepared, but did not have a chance at the banquet, to tell the ladies how numismatists' wives can obtain \$500 coats.

Mr. Dunham, may he always be with us, came to the convention with a "unique" encased stamp—the two-cent Jackson. Mr. Boyer matched him, and the "unique" went home "only two known."

Anyone seeing Mrs. S. grabbing for those pennies thrown by one of the dancing girls would have thought she really needed the money.

Messrs. Gies, Kraft and Locker, of the Pittsburgh, Pa., district, were inseparable conventionites. They are a long-time friendly trio of rivals for die varieties of the early United States half dollars. What they did not

have on public display they had to show in private. Based on their combined collection of varieties, a new "type table" is in order.

One result of the convention was a number of new members for the Western Reserve Numismatic Club.

One of the really good things to see was Ex-President Judson Brenner, of Youngstown, Ohio, when he walked into the meeting room on Tuesday morning. He was given a rousing reception. Mr. Brenner is well on the road to recovery from a severe illness that has kept him inactive for over four months. On his arrival he placed himself in the care of Dr. Henderson and faithfully carried out the Doctor's instructions as to the hours for retiring and arising and the amount of exercise he should take. Although the Doctor is not a practicing physician, he is a good man to take such orders from. Mr. Brenner expects to be back in his old-time form in a few more weeks.

Mrs. Wormser did not accompany President Wormser on the journey to Cleveland on Saturday. They had arrived in New York only a couple of days before from their tour of two continents and she felt the need of a rest. But she knew of the gold medal that was to be presented Mr. Wormser at Monday morning's session, and decided she wanted to be present when the ceremony took place. She took a later train and arrived on Sunday.

A universal favorite was the 4-year-old son of Mr. Fisher, who, with Mrs. Fisher, enjoyed most of the entertainment features. Mrs. Fisher acted as hostess to the visiting ladies.

We recommend that at our next convention we have vocal and instrumental selections from Mrs. Wormser, Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Thorson.

Dr. J. M. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, accompanied by the Doctor's mother, and daughter, Miss Lucille, motored from Columbus, Ohio, and arrived late Saturday afternoon. The Doctor missed the Montreal convention last year, much to his regret, and this year he atoned for it by bringing the entire family.

An interesting loan exhibit was made in one of the cases by Mrs. Marion Starr Gilbert, of Cleveland, consisting of three pieces of jewelry—a bracelet, brooch and earrings—made from small silver coins of the Greek colony of Massilia, near what is now Marseilles, France. The coins were about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. There were 36 in the bracelet, linked together, three on the brooch and four on the earrings. Accompanying the exhibit was a card, containing the following:

"These pieces of jewelry once belonged to Sir Walter Scott. They were presented to Mrs. Marion Starr Gilbert by Mrs. Edward Bogley, of Edinburgh, the adopted daughter of Lady Jane Scott, widow of young Sir Walter Scott and favorite daughter-in-law of the great novelist."

Doctor French had a hard time getting his sea legs moving on the "sea-going bus," but when he did he bought out the ice-cream store.

Coin Week may be Julius Gutttag's "baby," but the A. N. A. also likes the balance of his numismatic family, and particularly his annual twins exhibit prize and literature prize.

Dr. Henderson reported increasing interest in numismatics in the vicinity of his home city, Columbus, Ohio, and if all continues favorable there will be some special numismatic doings in Columbus in the near future.

By a combination of light and shadow, or some other reason, the features of William F. Dunham as revealed on the official photograph greatly resembled those of Abraham Lincoln. This fact was remarked by a number of members upon seeing the photograph. In the reduced form in which it is reproduced in this issue the likeness is not so well defined.

"Billy" Sunday, accompanied by "Ma" Sunday, arrived on Saturday afternoon, but they were compelled to leave before the close of the convention. Lest there be a misunderstanding we make haste to remark that this "Billy" and "Ma" refers to William F. Sunday, the popular President of the Rochester Numismatic Association, and his charming wife.

Apparently, Mr. Fisher had "seen" the Weather Man. Throughout the six days of the convention the weather was delightful, except on Wednesday, when the thermometer climbed a little too high for real comfort.

The official photograph was taken Monday at noon on the balcony of the hotel, which extends over a wide sidewalk. It is reproduced elsewhere in this issue. The prevailing panoramic style of making group photographs renders them unsatisfactory for reproduction in a magazine.

We should have "Alouette" as our A. N. A. song as long as Ludger Gravel leads us in the singing. Everyone should get busy and learn it.

Although he tries to keep it a secret, President Wormser's birthday usually falls on a day during A. N. A. convention week—August 26. This year Mrs. Wormser decided to celebrate it and invited a few of their closest friends to a birthday dinner in one of the private dining rooms at the Hollenden. It was to be a surprise for Moritz, and to carry out this part of the program Mr. Boyer was delegated to take him on a wildgoose chase after the business session Tuesday morning to find a man who was supposed to have for sale a gold onza of Argentina, with bust of Rosas, one of which he failed to annex during his recent trip to South America. Moritz fell for the fraudulent trip, and while they were gone the guests assembled and were waiting for him when he returned. Moritz blushed and was so surprised that he could hardly express his feelings at his wife's thoughtfulness. One of the features of the dinner was a piano solo by Mrs. Thorson, which was much enjoyed. At the close of the dinner a large birthday cake was brought in and cut by Mr. Wormser. No announcement was made as to which particular birthday was being celebrated.

Why is the Rochester Numismatic Association the most religious branch of the A. N. A.? Because Billy Sunday is its President.

The Publicity Committee had much to say "on the side" in support of Coin Week as a great help in producing widely scattered local interest in collecting.

Charley Gies, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Henri Buck of Delaware, Ohio, who both took such an active part in the convention at Columbus in 1907, were welcome conventionites at Cleveland. If it requires holding a convention in Ohio to have them attend, we should hold more meetings in the Buckeye State.

When nominations were considered on the floor of the convention Alden Scott Boyer withdrew his name as a candidate for First Vice-President. Mr. Boyer and Mr. Gravel, both very popular members, had been nominated in advance for this office, and it was the desire of Mr. Boyer to avoid a contest, which might result in disappointment for one of them, that prompted his withdrawal. Neither really sought the office. It was a very graceful act on the part of Mr. Boyer.

A result of the election was that Charles H. Fisher was elected Second Vice-President and also a member of the Board of Governors. As he was ineligible to the Board after his election to the higher office, the man with the next highest vote was declared elected. This was Waldo C. Moore.

F. D. Langenheim, of Philadelphia, was the early riser of the convention. No matter how early any of the others came down, they found Mr. Langenheim seated in the lobby engaged in reading the Public Ledger, after which he was ready for the day's program.

Are we or are we not "numismaniacs"? Ask the ladies.

Waldo Moore has detectives trying to locate or learn the name of the man who had "some great Ohio stuff" and who evaporated while Moore was looking at him.

It was rumored that one of the ladies purchased a diamond bracelet while in Cleveland. Wait till her husband gets the bill.

Mr. Newell supplied Mr. Zerbe with a satisfactory specimen of the aes grave to go with his already fine specimens of the aes rude and aes signatum.

Mr. Chapman not only knows a good Secretary, but anticipates them. He insisted that Mr. Wilson withdraw his declination to retain the office, and nominated Mr. Davis for "five or more years ahead."

Everyone was glad to see Mrs. French. No joking, either.

Mr. Zerbe told of having given to one who was known in his home town as a "numismatist" the address of Howland Wood as a source for particular information. The "numismatist" asked: "Is that the Mr. Wood who made the money Ireland didn't like?"

A few members passed around numismatic souvenirs. William F. Dunham, of Chicago, had as part of his exhibit a number of pieces of Japanese bean money, of various sizes, which he gathered on his recent trip abroad. These he distributed to those who had made convention exhibits. L. A. Renaud, of Montreal, distributed uncirculated specimens of Bank of Montreal halfpenny tokens. A bag of these that had been in the bank vault since they were struck were recently opened by the bank, from which the supply came. John E. Morse, of Hadley, Mass., who was unable to be present, sent a quantity of Civil War scrip of Harmon & Root, of Aurora, Ohio, for distribution. These had Mr. Morse's advertisement printed on the back.

A. W. Converse, of Palmer, Mass., distributed boxes of silver polish, in the manufacture of which he is interested. The polish is intended for cleaning table silver, etc., and he does not recommend it for cleaning coins.

Many new faces were seen at the convention. These included several members of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, as well as a number of members living in other parts of Ohio who had never before attended an A. N. A. convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry H. Yawger motored from Indiana, Pa., to the convention. They were accompanied by Miss Emma Stewart, a young lady friend of their home city. Dr. and Mrs. George P. French also motored from Rochester, N. Y., and were accompanied by Miss Pearl Ward and Master George Hoare.

The installation of some of the exhibits was delayed until Monday while six of the exhibit cases were being repaired, the glass in which had been broken in shipment.

You cannot guess 'em in politics, not even in the A. N. A. After being edited by radio, following advance telepathic communication with the Elections Committee, the special extra, down to the split second with numismatic news, missed fire on the General Secretaryship and went off empty on the First Vice-Presidency. The publication evidently was a strong supporter of Mr. Blank for First Vice-President and confident he would win, but Mr. Gravel defeated him unanimously.

Public visitors exhausted a supply of 400 of Gutttag Bros.' "Coin Collecting" booklet during the first days of the convention. They knew a good item. It is worth a lot more than the free distribution price.

Everyone seemed to like Emma Stewart for some reason.

"I saw him first" was the collectors' slogan in dealing with the public who had specimens for sale, but it did not always win.

Mrs. Yawger tried to make Harry dance, but it looked as though she put in too much pep for him.

A couple of Uncle Sam's collectors attended the exhibit. They took a particular fancy to a couple of specimens, but the owner refused to part with them.

Dr. George Hetrich, of Birdsboro, Pa., was present for a day and appeared much pleased in knowing that the catalog of Civil War tokens he has compiled and is publishing with the assistance of Julius Gutttag is about ready to be issued. Each of them had an advance copy of the book, which they passed around for inspection. It is a large volume and illustrates practically every type of Civil War token. The catalog is arranged by States and is the first work of its kind to be published. It should prove a valuable aid to collectors interested in Civil War tokens.

Everyone was pleased with the way Mr. Fisher put over the banquet entertainment novelties and specialties, and his services will probably be in demand for the next convention, wherever it is held. Fisher certainly did it in great form ("form" is right).

The way Max Mehl and Julius Gutttag scrapped over the difference between Fort Worth and New York would make you think that New York was really on the map.

No collector can afford to miss having his name, address and collecting specialty in the A. N. A. Membership List to be published next year. The sure way to be in the publication is to be a member in good standing by early payment of 1925 dues.

Charlie Markus was glad he did not bring his wife. He had a fine time looking at the dancing girls, but the man next to him put one over on him when the prettiest one addressed a song to him. Moral: Lon't let them come alone.

Our keyhole look and grapevine whisper confirmed an already formed impression that the Committee on Award had a difficult task in determining the winner for the best exhibit, since they had neither precedent nor specified qualification to guide them. The decision clearly showed that the committee was entirely governed by the general rule of an exposition committee of award, the way displayed and the impression made on the viewer being a greater consideration than value, rarity or quantity. The decision was popular and should have a wholesome influence in producing exhibit-award competition at our future conventions. Just as Mr. Sears said after he was awarded the prize, "It demonstrates that the collector in a small way with a little show can, by discriminating selection, proper labeling and effective setting, receive more consideration than a 'big' collector's display of great value and quantity if it is not attractively arranged. In fact, I believe I could pick out \$25 worth and dress it up in my way and be a contender for a prize any time."

Showing a deep interest in numismatics and in the A. N. A., Wm. H. Cathcart, curator of the Western Reserve Historical Society, was present at all the business sessions and, with Mrs. Cathcart, enjoyed the social features of the convention. He expressed regret that crowded conditions at the Historical Society's building made it impossible to receive visitors in the way he would like, but said that when they occupy their new building, he would be glad to receive them and show them the many interesting things housed there.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden Scott Boyer announced that they would spend the winter in France, as has been their custom for the last few years. Mr. Boyer's business interests requiring him to spend several months of each year there.

PRESENTATION OF THE WORMSER GOLD MEDAL.

One of the most pleasant features of the Cleveland convention was the presentation of the gold medal to President Wormser at the first business session. (The speeches of presentation and acceptance will be found in the report of the proceedings.)

Mr. Wormser's absence from the United States for the last four months enabled those who arranged for the striking of the medal to do so without knowledge of it reaching him, and it was a complete surprise. Although designed and struck in more or less of a hurry, it is a very creditable piece of work. It was designed by J. M. Swanson, President of the New York Numismatic Club, and was struck by the Medallic Art Company, of New York City.

The gold medal was presented in the name of the A. N. A., but the cost of it was borne by a considerable number of his Association friends. The issue of the medal had the approval of the Board of Governors, and it authorized the striking of a few copies in silver and a number in bronze. The cost of striking these will be borne by the Association, but it is expected the treasury will be fully reimbursed by the sale of them.

NEW NICKEL COINS FOR RUMANIA.

Mr. George C. Arnold, Providence, R. I., sends specimens of two denominations of new nickel coins of Rumania for illustration. Mr. Arnold's son, George C. Arnold, Jr., is first vice-consul at Bucharest, Rumania.



In Rumania the unit of currency is the leu, the plural of which is lei. The coins illustrated are the one leu and two lei. "Bun Pentru" is the equivalent of "Good for."

DETROIT WANTS 1925 A. N. A. CONVENTION.

A. C. Hutchinson, secretary of the Detroit Coin Club, was present at the Cleveland convention. He went home and told the Detroit members about it, and at the meeting of the club on September 4 a resolution was unanimously passed extending to the American Numismatic Association an invitation to hold the 1925 convention in that city. The matter is being considered by the Board of Governors, which will shortly make known its decision.

The 1913 convention of the A. N. A. was held in Detroit, as well as one of the very early conventions.

PALESTINE TO HAVE CURRENCY OF ITS OWN.

The introduction of a distinctive Palestine monetary system, to replace the Egyptian money now in use, is contemplated by the Government, and a commission has been appointed to make recommendations in the matter.

Not since the days of the Roman emperors has Palestine had a money of its own, having used that of its rulers through the centuries since then. Egyptian money was introduced at Jerusalem after the occupation by General Allenby's forces.

It is planned that the new money shall be issued directly by the Government and without the intermediary of any bank.

THE NUMISMATIST

Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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THE NUMISMATIST will be published promptly on the 1st of each month.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
1/8 Page	1.50	4.25	8.00	15.00
1/4 Page	2.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
1/2 Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION OF THE A. N. A.

A full report of the proceedings of the annual convention of the A. N. A., held in Cleveland, Ohio, August 23 to 28, is published in this issue. It should be read with care by every member of the Association.

In several respects it was one of the best conventions ever held. Two business sessions were held daily, except the last day, at which various phases of numismatic and Association work were fully discussed, giving the officers and standing committees the benefit of the views of other members to enable them to carry on the Association work for another year.

A valuable feature was the large number of papers read, some of which were of a constructive nature, while others were informative. In addition to these there were several addresses on numismatic travels, which were instructive as well as entertaining. Owing to the length of the proceedings, which we print in full, it is necessary to omit in this issue most of the papers and addresses, but they will be published in early succeeding issues of this magazine.

The program of entertainment provided by the Western Reserve Numis-

matic Association furnished the members with enjoyable social diversion between the business sessions, and the Club deserves the highest praise for the manner in which all arrangements were carried out. The unfortunate ones are those who were unable to be present.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY WANTS BACK VOLUMES OF THE NUMISMATIST.

The New York Public Library, which has been a subscriber to THE NUMISMATIST for several years, desires to complete its files of the magazine. It lacks the six early volumes, 1888-1893. In a recent letter from C. L. Cannon, chief of the acquisition division, he says:

"Would you not consider, in view of the importance of having a complete file of THE NUMISMATIST in the New York Library, inserting a small notice in a forthcoming issue of your publication, asking if some old subscriber does not have the numbers desired? If he would not be willing to present this file, so that this reference material would be permanently preserved in a large population center, the library is willing to pay a reasonable amount to secure what it lacks. The New York Public Library is the most-used library in the world. It has over a million and a half volumes in its reference library, and this collection is consulted daily by an average of more than 8000 persons. It seems fitting, therefore, that a complete file of THE NUMISMATIST should be permanently preserved, catalogued and made available for reference here."

We indorse the view of Mr. Cannon and request any of our readers having the first six volumes of THE NUMISMATIST (1888-1893) and are willing to part with them, either by sale or as a gift, to correspond with Mr. Cannon. Address him at 476 Fifth Ave., New York City.

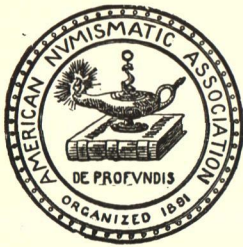
FIRST ICELANDIC COINS MINTED.

The Bank of Iceland has had a quantity of silver 25-öre coins (at normal exchange 6.7 cents) struck off by the Royal Danish Mint. The coin is of the same size as the Danish coin of the same denomination, but bears on its reverse the inscription "Island 25 Aurar." This is the first coin ever minted by that Arctic State and is intended for home use only, and is not a legal tender in the Scandinavian lands, in spite of the fact that Iceland is a member of the Scandinavian Coinage Union. Up to the present time only Danish coins have been used in Iceland, while the Central Bank of Iceland had the right to issue notes which were a legal tender on the island only. With the recent separation from Denmark, by which the island has become independent, except that the King of Denmark continues to be King of Iceland, the island has entered upon a new era and will gradually have its own coinage and note issues.

Steps have been taken by the Bergen Bourse for daily notations of the exchange value of the Icelandic crown as compared with Norwegian and other world units of value, and Bergen banks will undoubtedly soon be posting such notations.—Consul George Nicholas Ifft, Bergen, Norway.

NOVEL COMPETITION FOR SCULPTORS.

A novel competition has been arranged by the Art Center, 65-67 East Fifty-sixth street, New York City. Three prizes of \$250, \$150 and \$100, with first and second honorable mention, have been offered by Procter & Gamble for the best work of sculptors carved in white soap. No subject is set for the competition, and the exhibits will be judged for beauty, inherent art qualities and excellence of technique. Standard size cakes of white soap of any manufacture may be used. Entries are to be submitted by December 10. Details can be had by addressing the Art Center. It would be gratifying if some of the sculptor-members of the A. N. A. could be successful in this competition.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the
United States May 9, 1912.

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American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted October 1, 1924.

- 2753 W. E. Hunt, P. O. Box A, Tellico Plains, Tenn.
 2754 H. A. Jackson, Room 764, 608 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
 2755 N. Y. Junior Numismatic Club, 6830 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 2756 Al. L. Better, 133 East Main Street, Columbus, Ohio.
 2757 E. N. Barrett, P. O. Box 187, Big Sandy, Mont.
 2758 Kingsley A. Burnham, Hotel Bellevue, Boston (9), Mass.
 2759 Edgar Weinenger, G. H. I. American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.
 2760 F. G. Lister, 3006 Louisville Street, El Paso, Texas.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to September 15, 1924. If no objections are received prior to November 1, 1924, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will be published in the November issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Thomas W. Emerson (Silver and Copper of all Nations), 15 Adelaide Street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada	S. S. Heal R. E. Davis
Jacques H. Rothner (General), The Union Trust Co., Woodland Office, Cleveland, Ohio....	M. Marcuson F. G. Duffield
William F. Sunday (United States), 37 O. K. Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.	Elmer S. Sears Frank G. Duffield
Dr. Hermann Feith, 49 Mainzer Landstrasse, Frankfurt-a.-M., Germany....	Moritz Wormser Edward T. Newell
Rev. Francis S. Betten (German Empire coins), St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, Ohio.	Ludger Gravel Rev. F. J. Donat
Philip M. Goldwasser, 12613 Edmonton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.	M. Marcuson Harry H. Yawger
Arthur J. Lux, Jr. (General), 1015 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y.	Alden S. Boyer M. Marcuson
Charles A. White (General, U. S. cents), Lisbon, Ohio	H. A. Brand R. E. Davis
Frank M. Vincent (General), 2343 East 93rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio	M. Marcuson Charles H. Fisher
Benjamin L. Ludlow (United States), 345 Angeleno Avenue, Burbank, Calif.	A. T. Swansson Harry T. Wilson
James Milne (United States), 52 Bank Street, Trenton, N. J.	Julius Guttag Moritz Wormser
Harold M. Lyon (United States), 718 East Spruce Street, Ravenna, Ohio	Waldo C. Moore Harry T. Wilson

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Obituary.

MOSES MARCUSON.

Announcement of the death on September 13 of Moses Marcuson, of Cleveland, Ohio, will cause sincere regret to all his fellow-members of the A. N. A. and will come as a severe shock to those who were present at the recent convention in that city and who enjoyed his companionship during those six days of fraternizing.

Mr. Marcuson died of acute indigestion after an illness of only a few hours. He had presided at a meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club on Wednesday evening, the 10th, the first meeting of the club after the convention. He appeared to be in his usual health at that time. On Friday he complained of indigestion, and grew worse until Saturday morning, when he died. He had suffered a severe attack of indigestion only a

few days before the convention, but had apparently recovered and was present at all the business sessions and social features.

The funeral took place on Tuesday, September 16. Services were held at Mayfield Chapel at 3 P. M. It was attended by members of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, who also acted as representatives of the A. N. A. A floral design was sent by President Wormser.

Mr. Marcuson was 69 years old. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Bertha Marcuson; a daughter, Mrs. Dora Miller; four sons, Edward, William, Henry and Clarence Marcuson; also a brother and sister.

The greater part of his life Mr. Marcuson spent with the William Edwards Company, wholesale grocers, of Cleveland. Until about two years ago, when he retired, he had been with the firm for over 40 years, 25 of which he had spent as a traveling salesman, and for 15 years held a responsible position with the house. A tribute was paid to him in a recent letter from J. C. Jones, treasurer of the company, who said: "He was one of the best salesmen we ever had; in fact, was considered the best in our line of business in this vicinity. He was a very hard worker, conscientious and reliable in every way, and had a host of friends."

Mr. Marcuson had been interested in coins for many years and leaves a large collection. He joined the A. N. A. in January, 1901, and his membership had been continuous since that time. He attended the Buffalo convention of that year, when he was elected a member of the Board of Governors, and served for three years. He never sought office, but at the New York convention in 1922 he was elected Second Vice-President in appreciation of his long membership and attendance at conventions and served for one year. Since that time he had been District Secretary for Ohio, and had been President of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club since its organization.

Mr. Marcuson was truly a lover of coins, and his devotion to the A. N. A. was conspicuous. During his long membership he attended most of the conventions, and we cannot recall a member who seemed to enjoy the companionship of collectors more than he. He was frequently the first member to arrive and always among the last to leave.

He had many splendid qualities which one could not fail to recognize as an acquaintance with him developed. He was a gentleman of the old school. Courteous, kind and solicitous for the feelings and comfort of others, he numbered all his acquaintances as his friends. Years ago he suffered an illness from which he never completely recovered and at times suffered intense bodily pain. But he would conceal his suffering and always appeared jovial in spite of it.

A well-spent earthly life has been brought to a close. He deserves well of the eternal life. Like Abou Ben Adhem, he "loved his fellow man."

EDWARD D. PUTNAM.

Edward D. Putnam, Librarian and Curator of the American Numismatic Association, as well as Librarian of the Municipal Museum of Rochester, N. Y., died on Saturday, September 20, at a private hospital at Oneonta, where he had been confined following an operation the preceding Sunday. He was 64 years old.

Mr. Putnam, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Mary V. Putnam, had been in Albany over the week-end to view an exhibit of Indian curios which Mr. Putnam hoped to add to his collection at the museum. They were returning by automobile when Mr. Putnam was stricken. He was rushed to the hospital and an operation was performed immediately. Pneumonia, which developed during the week, is believed to have caused his death. Mr. Putnam, during his 12 years at the museum, gained wide recognition as an archaeologist, geologist and ethnologist, and is given credit for the development of the Municipal Museum from its inception to its present high standing in the country. He was installed as curator of the Municipal Museum when it was opened with a collection given by the Rochester Historical Society 12 years ago. Since that time, principally, through the efforts of Mr. Putnam, the museum has added yearly many articles to its collection until at present it is given a high rating by the National Museum.

Mr. Putnam was elected Librarian and Curator of the American Numis-

matic Association at the Boston Convention in 1921. He was reelected at the New York and Montreal conventions, as well as at the recent meeting in Cleveland. Being a practical Librarian, he had arranged the library of the A. N. A. so as to make it available for use by the members and had endeavored to build it up in various ways. When the A. N. A. established an exhibit of numismatic specimens, two years ago, Mr. Putnam was made Curator also. He was a member of the Rochester Numismatic Society and of the Rochester Philatelic Association. On account of his duties at the Municipal Museum Mr. Putnam was unable to attend the A. N. A. conventions and was not known personally to the membership at large, but his outstanding qualifications for the office he held insured his election each year.

Born in Albany, N. Y., Mr. Putnam received his early education in the Albany and Canajoharie schools. For many years he was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Knights Templar. He was a member of Brick Presbyterian Church. Besides his widow, Mr. Putnam is survived by an aunt, Mrs. L. C. Charles, of Rochester, and a cousin, A. J. Fox, of Erie, Pa.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday evening, August 8th, 1924, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth Avenue, New York City, President J. M. Swanson in the chair. Present were Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Messrs. Boyd, Smith, Valentine, Miller, Blake, Kohler, Beesley, Livingston, Wood and Robertson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Smith: Franklin cent, Kentucky cent, Continental dollar, and Rhode Island Medal of Admiral Howe.

By Mr. Robertson: Original photograph of Jenny Lind.

It was decided that the topic for the September meeting should be "Numismatic Travel Talks and Convention Notes."

The Medallic Art Committee reported that the model for the Frey medal was at the die-cutter's.

Upon motion made and carried Mr. George H. Blake was given this club's proxy for the A. N. A. Convention.

Mr. Swanson moved and Mr. Robertson seconded that the following resolution re the proposed Sub-Treasury Museum be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to the American Defense Society and others. Carried unanimously.

"New York City, August 20, 1924.

"Whereas the knowledge of functions and activities of our Government, and the dissemination of this knowledge among its peoples both now and in the coming generations, we believe to be vital in the development of good citizenship; and

"Whereas those tokens of patriotism, service and economic handling of wealth manifested in our flags, postage stamps, coins, etc., are the ablest and most permanent illustrations of these activities; therefore be it

"Resolved, That The New York Numismatic Club endorses and approves in sentiment the movement to establish in the building formerly known as the Sub-Treasury Building, on Wall Street, New York City, a permanent museum, to contain collections of flags, postage stamps, paper money, coins, medals and military insignia, etc., of the United States of America; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and to the American Defense Society and others."

Meeting adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The sixty-fifth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark St., Chicago, Wednesday, July 2. Those

present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Leon, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss Naerup, Messrs. Backe, Boyer, Cameron, Carlson, Davis, DeCou, Grant, Hoogenboom, Jonas, Kelly, Kopicki, Lawless, Leon, Dr. Luttenberger, Koenker, McKinley, Sternberg, Strubinger and Wilson.

The meeting was called to order by the President.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The rules were suspended and Mr. I. T. Kopicki, of Chicago, was elected to membership.

The Secretary read a letter from the American Numismatic Society, New York, relative to books and magazines for sale by the Society, and presenting to the Club a copy of the catalog of the exhibit of Colonial and American coins shown in New York in 1914.

Mr. Cameron gave an interesting account of some experiences he had while buying coins in France. His story of his purchase of the ecu of Louis XV was especially enjoyed.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Davis: A number of pieces of Continental Currency.

By Mr. Lawless: A number of scarce Hard Times Tokens.

By Mr. Grant: Tetradrachms of the Ptolemies and one for Macedonia while under Roman rule.

By Mr. Koenker: Sets of coins of Switzerland, Holland and Spain.

By Mr. McKinley: $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$ and $\frac{1}{64}$ rupee of Ceylon, 1802, and several commemorative two-kroner pieces of Scandinavian countries.

By Mr. Cameron: Half, quarter, eighth, and twelfth ecus of Louis XIV, ecu of Louis XV, 1716, five-franc piece of Louis Philippe, and sets of modern French coins, one for each year of the war.

By Mr. Jonas: Silver Wedding Medal issued by the city of Breslau in honor of the silver wedding of Burgermaster Bender; some large brown porcelain tokens, bearing portraits of Goethe and Wagner, and four sets of majolica tokens in black, red and white.

By Mr. Carlson: Skilling of Christian VII of Denmark, and a number of Swedish and Danish coins with errors in the dies, among which were one-ore piece of Carl X, 1657, reading RGENI instead of REGNI; eight-skilling piece of Frederick IV of Denmark, 1704, reading Frid. VI; five-öre pieces of 1710 and 1731, omitting the dots over the O, and one-third skilling of 1850 with dots over the A.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The sixty-sixth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 940 North Clark street, Chicago, Wednesday, August 6. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Miss Sternberg, Mrs. Sternberg, Messrs. Backe, Boyer, Carlson, Davis, DeCou, Dunham, Cameron, Josephson, Kelly, Koenker, Lawless, Luttenberger, Sternberg, Strubinger, Ripstra and Wilson.

The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

There was some discussion of the coming Cleveland Convention, and Mr. Dunham told some interesting incidents concerning his purchases of the 1822 \$5 gold piece, the 1804 dollar and the 1802 half dime. Mr. Kelly told of his recent trip to Washington and of the Government collection at the Smithsonian Institute.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Dr. Luttenberger: Rupee, India, 1919; Peruvian peso, and a 5-mark Jubilee piece of Germany, dated 1901.

By Mr. Carlson: Eighteen types of crowns of Norway and Denmark of Christian V.

By Mr. Wilson: Necessity money issued by various French cities.

By Mr. Josephson: Guinea of George III, shillings of George II and George III, and one, two, three and four penny pieces from the reigns of the Commonwealth, Queen Anne, George I, George II, George III and George IV.

By Mr. Cameron: Franc, 1808; half franc, 1812; quarter franc, 1839; half franc, 1842, and some of the other minor coins of France.

After refreshments were served the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The Detroit Coin Club held its regular meeting at the Dime Savings Bank, Thursday evening, September 4, 1924. Members present: Messrs. Manley, Hoare, Hutchinson, Grinnell, Rapp, Allen, Helfrich, Dworkowski, Green, Powell, Ingram and Miller.

Mr. Hutchinson gave a report to the club of the events of the Cleveland Convention.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hutchinson: The Wormser Medal; Roman coins of Augustus Caesar.

Mr. Hoare: Five twopenny cartwheels of George III, uncirculated; half dollars of 1795.

Mr. Dworkowski: Jackson Hard Time tokens; Spanish coppers.

The following motion was placed before the Club and unanimously adopted: "That the Detroit Coin Club extends to the American Numismatic Association an invitation to hold its annual convention in 1925 in Detroit."

The secretary was instructed to forward this invitation to the proper officials of the Association.

Meeting adjourned at 11.30 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary-Treasurer, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The thirteenth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club, was held on Thursday evening, September 18, 1924. Those present were: Messrs. Allen, Dworkowski, Green, Hoare, Helfuch, Hutchinson, Ingram, Manley, Powell, Rapp and Stewart.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Hoare—Set Pan-Pacific gold; India, 10 rupees, Victoria, proof, 1870; 15 rupees, George V, 1918; England, guinea, young bust, George III, proof, 1773.

Mr. Rapp—Collection of metal street-car tickets.

Mr. Dworkowski—100 different coins, dollar size, from 100 different countries, including Victory thaler, Prussia, 1871; Coronation piece, Stanislaus August, Poland, 1764; 5 francs, Napoleon, 1815; thalers of Hamburg, Bremen, etc.

The talk of the evening was given by our President, Mr. Hoare, who told many interesting stories—not relating to numismatics.

Adjourned, 11 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

P. S.—The Secretary has just received a letter from Mr. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors, stating that all members of the Board were in favor of Detroit for the 1925 Convention. We hope to have this the largest meeting in point of attendance ever held, and will do our best to make the convention a success. Detroit invites all A. N. A. members, their wives and sweethearts, to visit the Motor City next August.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 108th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by the President, Mr. Turrill, at 8 P. M., July 30th, at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Goldsmith, Brandon, Hill, Turrill, Mohr, Rausch and Hansen. Guest: Mr. Rosing.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Letters were read from various members who had remitted their dues.

A letter was read from the American Numismatic Society regarding their publications.

Mr. Hill made the following exhibits: English stater; 2 Reals, 1828, Salvador; 2 Reals, Spain, 1820, counterstamped for Costa Rica; several misstrikes of U. S. Cents, 1813 and 1797.

Mr. Turrill called attention to and read extracts from the following articles: Overland Monthly, Volume 5, 1870, "Collections and Collectors," by Theodore F. Dwight; Overland Monthly, Volume 11, 1873, "Aboriginal Shell Money," by R. E. C. Stearns.

A discussion followed with regard to keeping clippings and articles relating to numismatics and related subjects, the members giving a resume of their personal methods in this regard.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 535 Fairmount Ave., Oakland, Cal.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 109th meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was called to order by President Turrill at 8 P. M., August 27th, 1924, at 57 Sanchez Street, San Francisco. The following members were present: Messrs. Mohr, Goldsmith, Twitchell, Kraft, Goodman, Turrill, Hill and Hansen.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Twitchell, who has been ill for several months, was welcomed back to the Society.

The following exhibits were made:

Mr. Hill: Five sovereigns, Queen Anne, 1711, gold; doubloon, Mexico, Augustus, 1822.

Mr. Mohr: Germany, 5 and 10 rentenpfennig, 1923.

Mr. Goodman: Manchu dynasty coins; U. S. Assay, \$20 gold, 1853.

Mr. Hill: Medal awarded L. B. Stancil by State of South Carolina, commemorating Mexican Wars, 1847.

Mr. Goldsmith: 25 and 50 centime and 1 and 2 franc bills of Tahiti.

Mr. Turrill called attention to and read articles as follows: August, 1924, issue of *The Californian*, of the Bank of California, article on the Huguenot half dollar; *Literary Digest*, August 30th, 1924, article entitled "The Cart-wheel Coming East."

Discussion followed with regard to these articles and other matters relating to numismatics.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.—HARVEY L. HANSEN, Secretary, 535 Fairmount Ave., Oakland, Cal.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF LINCOLN MEDALS.

When the list of Lincoln medals was published last February it was announced that Mr. King did not consider his work finished, but that he would attempt to keep the list up to date by publishing in *THE NUMISMATIST* from time to time additional varieties as they are issued or other pieces as they may be brought to his notice. He will shortly publish his first supplemental list, and requests that readers of this magazine bring to his attention promptly any new dies or pieces not mentioned in the original list.

Under date of September 8 Mr. King writes acknowledging receipt of the prize awarded him at the Cleveland convention for the best paper published in *THE NUMISMATIST* during the year. He says, in part: "I wish to thank all hands having a part in the surprise party tendered me at the convention, and I want to again thank all who made possible the publication of the Lincoln list, and particularly to Harry A. Gray, of Roxbury, Mass., who rendered valuable assistance and who was the first to propose the publication of the list."

In the letter accompanying the coin, President Wormser wrote to Mr. King, in part, as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the judges in charge of the contest have decided that your paper on Lincoln numismatic material, published in our February issue this year, was unquestionably and par excellence entitled to be awarded first prize, and this award on the part of the judges received the heartiest approbation by all our members assembled at the convention."

In a letter to Mr. Julius Gutttag, who donated the prizes, Mr. King wrote, in part:

"I wish to thank you especially for your kindness in making this award possible. It will always be esteemed by me, not alone for its intrinsic value, but for the pleasant associations connected with it."

COINAGE FOR AUGUST, 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during August, 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 1,700,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,000,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 5,396,000.

MEDAL FOR GILBERT S. PEREZ.

Below we illustrate a medal issued for Gilbert S. Perez, District Secretary of the A. N. A. for the Philippine Islands. (Specimen from J. deLagerberg, Shoreham, L. I.)

A recent letter from Mr. Perez, in sending one of the medals, says: "At last I can send you one of Zamora's medals. It is the one which the teachers ordered when the news was out that I was to be transferred to another province. It makes me look rather old, but otherwise is not so very unlike the original."



For several years Mr. Perez has been a superintendent of schools at Lucena, Tayabas.

The medal is uniface. Around the portrait is GILBERT S. PEREZ DIVISION OF TAYABAS and the dates, MCMXVII and MCMXXIV. It is struck in oxydized bronze, from the establishment of Zamora, Manila.

BURIED TREASURE STIRS SETAUKET, L. I.

A discovery in 1894, kept secret 30 years, has set Setauket gossiping concerning treasure trove. The discovery consisted of 100 Spanish coins. It was made by George W. Hawkins, a school teacher, who has lived here nearly half a century.

Thirty years ago Hawkins was puttering about his garden after school hours, digging a few holes to plant poles for beans. About a foot and a half below the surface the spade struck something metallic. A little deeper it scooped up some coins. Before the last one was recovered Hawkins had gathered up more than 100. He took them into the house and found all to be Spanish, of dates varying between 1770 and 1775. He put them away and said nothing about them.

Hawkins, now retired as a teacher, was surprised a few days ago when neighbors asked him questions about the treasure. How the news of it leaked out he does not know. Nor will he say why he kept it a secret all these years. But today he told of the discovery and advanced a theory of their presence in his garden.

During the American Revolution, Hawkins said, the house in which he and his family live was occupied by a Rev. Mr. Brewster, pastor of the old Presbyterian Church on the "green." The "green" was captured by the British. Apparently there was further skirmishing and the owner of the coins buried them for safety, planning to dig them up afterward. He was probably killed in battle.

The coins, Hawkins said, are in perfect condition. He has already disposed of several.—New York Times.

"Well, Jimmy, did you enjoy your visit to the museum?" "Yes, mamma." "Do you remember any of the nice things you saw?" "Oh, yes, I remember lots of them." "What were they called?" "Well, most of them were called 'Do not touch.'"—Tid-Bits.

AFTER ALL—

A Great Deal Depends on What "They Say."

Here is the latest of an **UNSOLICITED "SAY"** of one of the many clients I recently served:

Los Angeles, Calif., July 20, 1924.

Mr. B. Max Mehl
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Mr. Mehl:

Mrs. Schilling and I left for the Hawaiian Islands in March and have just come back to the States, intending to remain in Los Angeles and make our home here in the future.

My affairs in Milwaukee were left in the hands of Mr. Euling, from whom I just hear today that you remitted the amount realized from the sale of the second part of my collection.

I am indeed very pleased with the result of the sale, which was in every way up to my expectations, and wish to thank you for your interest and efforts in my behalf.

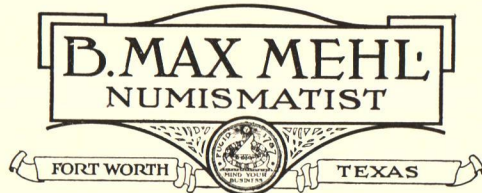
Your square and business-like treatment, which no doubt is accorded all your customers, is duly appreciated and prompts me to say that if all other collectors know how well they are taken care of by you, the other dealers would do no business.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) THEO. SCHILLING.

Don't you think you should know MY "SAY" before you Buy or Sell?

Write me. And I'll write to you. We'll BOTH profit.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.
Nearly a quarter of a century of successful numismatic experience.

GET IN LINE

FOR MY

NOVEMBER SALE.

**Some Splendid Material Already
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Collections sold, large or small.

Let me sell them for you at Public
Auction.

You can attend in person and see
your coins sold by the largest Auction
House in Boston.

Twenty-five years in the business.

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Boston, Mass.



By Appointment to
H. M. The King.

There is no more fascinating hobby than the making of a collection of dollar-size coins of all countries of the world.

The coins are large enough to show all details clearly and varied enough to exhibit an astonishing range of subjects. Besides, they are not expensive. We can offer you the following collections:

COLLECTION A — Ten “Dollar-size”
coins, including German States -----\$15

COLLECTION B—Twenty-five “Dollar-size”
coins, including Austria, Switzerland, Morocco, China and S. Africa----\$35

All described and in fine condition. Sent registered mail and post free.

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Larger collections willingly formed.

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NEW SALES AND SHOW ROOMS

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1127 SPRUCE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It is our intention to engage in the COIN BUSINESS even more extensively in the future than we have during the past twenty years, and with that end in view we invite correspondence from collectors. Our stock of U. S. Coins is fairly representative, and we will list from time to time in these pages items of unusual interest or of unusual value from our stock. This month we offer:

EARLY DOLLARS.

1795, Haseltine No. 1, V. F., mint lustre	\$15.00
1795, Haseltine No. 3, Fine	8.00
1795, Haseltine No. 4, Very Good	5.00
1795, Haseltine No. 5, Very Good	6.00
1795, Haseltine No. 7, Very Good	5.00
1795, Haseltine No. 15, Very Fine (Bust)	7.00
1796, Haseltine No. 4, Ex. Fine	10.00
1796, Haseltine No. 4, Fine	6.00
1796, Haseltine No. 5, Very Fine	7.00
1797, Haseltine No. 3, Very Fine	10.00
1797, Haseltine No. 3, Very Fine	8.00
1798, Haseltine No. 1, Very Fine	12.00
1798, Haseltine No. 2, Very fine, sharp	15.00
1798, Haseltine No. 2, Very fine	12.00
1798, Large eagle, UNCIRCULATED	10.00
1799, Haseltine No. 3, Uncirculated	15.00
1799, Haseltine No. 3, Ex. Fine	10.00
1799, Haseltine No. 9, Uncirculated	12.00
1799, Haseltine No. 23, Ex. Fine, five stars	15.00
1800, AMERICA, Fine	5.00
1801, Haseltine No. 3, Very Fine	8.00
1802, Haseltine No. 2, Very Fine	5.00
1803, Haseltine No. 5, Very Good	4.00
1803, Haseltine No. 6, Very Fine	5.00

Common varieties in good to very good condition
at \$3.00 to \$4.00.

These prices are strictly for cash, but anything not proving entirely satisfactory may be returned, and the full purchase price will be cheerfully and promptly refunded.

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(Illustration is actual size.)

GOLD MEDAL

PRESENTED TO

PRESIDENT MORITZ WORMSER

By the American Numismatic Association
At the 1924 Cleveland Convention

As a token of appreciation of his untiring efforts
in behalf of a Greater A. N. A. during his adminis-
tration, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

A single specimen has been struck in gold for
presentation to President Wormser. A few speci-
mens have been struck in silver and a number in
bronze, which will be sold to members of the A.
N. A. and others interested.

The design is by J. M. Swanson, of Newark, N. J., and
the medals were struck by the Medallie Art Company, of
New York City, both of whom are members of the A. N. A.

PRICE:

Bronze	\$2.50
Silver	7.50

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

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European and Oriental Coins,
Numismatic Books.

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Sent Free on Request.

U. S. CENTS.

1826 Andrews 5, small edge die break over 6th star. Broad milled border, inner circle, 10th star almost touches hair. UNCIRCULATED, fine even surface, strong impression, every star filled. Perfect in every respect. RARE...	\$15.00
1827 Andrews 4, curl over 7, IBE Liberty double struck, UNCIRCULATED, beautiful surface, perfectly centered	10.00
1828 Small date, practically uncirculated, no doubt never been in circulation	7.50
1828 Small Date, Extremely Fine	5.00
1829 Andrews 2, Light break connecting first four stars on left and another connecting first three on right, UNCIRCULATED. Sharp and perfectly centered	8.00
1830 Andrews 8, practically UNCIRCULATED, perfect die, curl over 0	4.00
1830 Andrews 5, complete inner circle, extremely fine	3.50
1830 Very Fine, almost uncirculated, broken date connecting all stars and date	1.50
1831 Andrews 7, small R in Liberty, Bold stars, very fine	1.50

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FOREIGN SILVER DOLLARS.

Austria—	
1695, Cr. of Leopold, V. G.	\$1.25
1780, Cr. of Maria Theresa, V. G.	1.25
1907, Com. Cr. 40 yrs., 1867 to 1907, Fine	1.50
1908, Com. Cr. 60 yrs., 1848 to 1908, V. F.	3.00
Bamberg—	
1786, X Eine Feine Mark, V. F.	2.75
Belgium—	
1853, Leopold I, 5 Fr., 2 heads ..	1.00
1869, Leopold II, 5 Francs	1.00
1874, Leopold II, 5 Francs	.80
1875, Leopold II, 5 Francs	.80
Bulgaria—	
1885, 5 Jeba, V. F.	2.75
Bohemia—	
1596, Rudolph II, V. G.	2.25
Bolivia—	
1837, 8 Sueldo, F.	.80
1838, Republic, V. F.	1.25
Brazil—	
1814, 960 Reis, V. G.	1.15
France—	
1726, Louis XV, Fine	1.00
1788, Louis XVI, Fine	1.00
1814, Louis XVIII, Fine	.90
1832, Louis Phillipe I, Fine	1.00
1849, Republic, Fine	1.25
1854, Republic, V. G.	1.00
ALSO, U. S. COM. HALF DOLLARS.	
Monroe Half Dollar	1.00
Alabama Half Dollar	1.15
Maine Half Dollar	1.15
Missouri Half Dollar	.90
Grant Half Dollar	1.10
Huguenot Half Dollar	1.00
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